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EDITORIAL COMMENT



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Born in Florence, Italy, May 12, 1820; died in London, England, August 13, 1910.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST NIGHTINGALE TRAINING SCHOOL.¹

ON the evening of the eighteenth of May, 1910, a great gathering took place at Carnegie Hall, New York, in honor of Florence Nightingale, and in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding by her of the first training school for nurses. This meeting was held under the auspices of the two national associations of nurses—the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools, and the Nurses' Associated Alumnae—and all of the arrangements for the meeting were carried out by the joint committees of the two societies, of which the chairmen were respectively Miss Annie W. Goodrich, general superintendent of Training Schools of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and Miss Anna C. Maxwell, superintendent of nurses, Presbyterian Hospital. The original plan had been to hold the exercises in one of the halls of Columbia University, but certain events there conflicted with the date fixed for our conventions, and it became necessary to turn to Carnegie Hall as the only place large enough to accommodate those whom we desired to invite. The hall, which is very large, seating more than three thousand people, was attractively and appropriately decorated for the occasion with American, British, and German flags, and superb palms were massed upon and about the platform. A large British flag, draped about with black, hung at the back of the platform, a silent reminder of the recent death of the king of Miss Nightingale's country.

The floor of the hall was entirely occupied by the members of the two

¹The conception of the plan for this commemorative service was Miss Nutting's, then president of the Society of Superintendents.

societies, while the boxes and balconies were filled with a brilliant audience of invited guests, consisting of many eminent men and women, and well-known representatives of education, philanthropy, and charity, while the remainder of the galleries were filled with many hundreds of students from the New York training schools.

On the platform were seated representatives of the boards of trustees of prominent hospitals, hospital superintendents, the officers of both nursing societies, and the speakers. The surpliced choir of St. George's Church occupied raised seats in the centre of the rear of the platform.

In arranging the programme, invitations to share in the exercises were sent to Honorable James Bryce, the English Ambassador, and to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. Both were prevented by other engagements for that date from accepting our invitation. In order that the profession of nursing might be fitly represented, Mrs. Hunter Robb was asked to give an address upon some nursing subject, but had not formally consented to do so when, by her sudden and tragic death, she was taken from us. It was not felt that anyone among us could take the place we had wished her to fill.

The programme of the meeting precisely as arranged is here presented, but owing to the illness of Bishop Greer, the Venerable Archdeacon Nelson made the opening prayer; and near the close the lateness of the hour caused a shortening of the musical part of the programme.

PROGRAMME

Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn of Columbia University, presiding. Organ voluntary: Prelude in A major (Smart), Andante from the 5th Symphony (Beethoven), Finale from the 6th Sonata (Mendelssohn), Mr. Homer Norris. Hymn, "Love Divine, All Love Excelling," the choirs of St. George's Church and of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the audience. Invocation, Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York. Opening Address, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of Columbia University. The Soldier Nurse, Col. John VanR. Hoff, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Chorus, "Unfold Ye Portals," from "The Redemption" (Gounod). What Florence Nightingale Did for Mankind, The Hon. Joseph H. Choate. Song, "The King of Love my Shepherd is," Mr. Burleigh. The Influence of the Trained Nurse upon Developments in Medicine, Dr. William Polk, Dean of Medical School, Cornell University. Hymn, "Thou, Whose Almighty Word." Benediction, The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Lavelle, representing the Archbishop of New York. Recessional, Marche Solennele (Mailly).

An answer to the message sent to Miss Nightingale at the meeting was received after the meetings were over, addressed to the Associated Nurses' Societies, in care of the president of the Society of Superintendents, thanking the Associated Nurses of America on Miss Nightingale's behalf for their very kind message of affection and signed by Miss Nightingale's secretary; and at a later date Miss Nightingale's cousin, Henry Bonham-Carter, Esquire, wrote a personal letter, saying how greatly he regretted that owing to an oversight, no message of sympathy from Miss Nightingale's family was received on the evening of the commemoration.

As one after another of the speakers took up that special portion of Miss Nightingale's life and work which he desired to illuminate and interpret, there was finally built up and projected upon the canvas a figure of the most noble and heroic mold and proportions, and reverence and devotion grew with the passing moments. Those who were present felt it to be one of those great and uplifting events which can neither be adequately described nor ever forgotten.

M. A. N.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S WRITINGS AND THE MODERN NURSE

The influence of Miss Nightingale's writings upon the education of the modern nurse is a subject which would richly repay the inquiring mind, did the leisure, often out of reach in modern life, permit of the intellectual excursion necessary to a careful study of the remarkable writings of that remarkable woman; for without such careful study the intimate though unseen relation between the two will be lost. We can recommend no better occupation for the nurse who may be temporarily laid aside than to make this thorough study in a loving and responsive spirit—her outlook will be enormously widened.

Perhaps in actual training-school study courses this influence is least observed, for Miss Nightingale, in establishing St. Thomas's school, was evidently satisfied to begin with an elementary standard of education as regards that learned from books, and in her day what is now known as the "laboratory method" of teaching; in other words, the careful demonstration to beginners of things they must learn to do, was not developed as it is now. The actual course of study at St. Thomas's for at least a good many years was no more difficult or complicated than that at Bellevue in the seventies. For the nurse in training Miss Nightingale insisted on the most perfect possible kind of "apprentice" teaching, and above all on the development of what our New Englanders call "faculty," which is simply a development from within of all the faculties and a perfection through practice of all procedures.

Yet in spite of the ideal results from good apprenticeship, the pace of modern life and the growing vastness of hospitals have made it necessary to add other methods of teaching, for one master can only teach a few apprentices. In our opinion, the advances that have been made in training schools as to study extension have been largely original, not to any great extent derived directly from Miss Nightingale's counsels. Yet in a large way all the great movements which underlie the necessity for broader teaching have owed enormously to her. Such, for instance, is the modern sanitary movement, embracing as it does the most diverse and fundamental things: the housing of the poor, rural hygiene, milk supply, domestic sanitation and wholesome cookery,—these things in turn demanding trained teachers, nurse teachers and social service nurses. We are confident that Miss Nightingale's influence and the effect of her writings upon nurses' education show largest and most brilliantly in all the lines of what she has called "health nursing," or the maintenance of health as over and against the actual nursing of disease. This is because, on lines like this, she was a true seer or prophet, forecasting the future, perceiving the solution of many miseries in the wonderful vision of prevention.

Study of her writings shows that to-day the nurses who are fulfilling her most heartfelt desires are those in the milk stations, in the inspectors' posts, in the house-to-house educational campaign, in the shops and factories, in the visiting nursing service, in the constructive social work which aims at keeping people well and at proclaiming loudly the defects of social structure which tend to make them ill.

Another field wherein her influence has been marked and extensive has been that of military nursing and the improvement of army hospital management.

It is a little curious, but quite evident from her writings, that private nursing was to her the field of least interest. She speaks of it always, as it were, in passing, but sometimes seems even to grudge giving nurses to it. It was to her full of pitfalls and tendencies that led nurses away from their highest ideals. True, her "Notes on Nursing" is the most perfect text-book that a private duty nurse can possess, yet one does not find in her writings any absorption in the special problems of private nursing as such. This was, no doubt, partly due to the lines of caste prevalent in her day. Her whole message to the nurse is to be a *teacher* as well as a nurse. To summarize in a few words, it seems likely that the large social developments of nursing will be those that feel longest and most vividly the impression of Miss Nightingale's genius. L. L. D.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND ARMY NURSING

All ages have experienced the horrors of warfare and in all ages women have shared in the care of the wounded upon the field of battle. Even in remote antiquity we are told Agrippina, the wife of the great Roman soldier, Germanicus, went among the sick and wounded distributing medicines and clothes.

It was not, however, until the Crimean War that Government officials realized the possibility of a woman's taking part in the broader work of organization and administration.

The need of the British Army in the Crimea was great. The Government had failed to provide even absolute necessities for the care of the sick and wounded.

Into the chaos of this suffering and discontent, on a bleak November day, came Florence Nightingale, with her band of nurses; a woman possessed of a firm will, a rare gift of leadership, of warm sympathy, and combined with all these personal qualities, scientific knowledge acquired during many years of study and experience.

Impatient of unnecessary delays she stormed storehouses and carried away the sorely-needed supplies, reckless of injury to Governmental red tape. In the organization and supervision of these army hospitals she instituted such improvements in sanitation and hygiene that the death-rate was reduced in a few months from 60 per cent. to 1 per cent., and the hospitals became models of neatness and order. Not satisfied even with these results she declared after the close of the war that, in her opinion, the mortality of army hospitals could be reduced to one-half of what it was even in times of peace at home.

On the evacuation of Turkey by the British, July 28, 1856, she returned to England broken in health, but with a dauntless spirit which failed not through a long life of usefulness.

It is impossible, as yet, to correctly estimate the far-reaching influence of her life and teachings. Her theories in regard to hospital construction, sanitation, and nursing were revolutionary, but it must be acknowledged that all subsequent improvements and achievements along these lines have been largely due to her clear intuition and to the impetus of her example.

Three years after the Crimean War came the Battle of Solferino, leaving forty thousand soldiers dead or wounded on the field, and still another army was found to be unprepared to care for the victims of war. A wave of pity swept over Europe and in 1863 the International Red

Cross was established, with Florence Nightingale as one of its founders, thus extending her influence over the whole civilized world.

In 1863 a report of the sanitary condition of the British Army in India was submitted to her for criticism and suggestions. Her notes were published with the report, and her recommendations brought about not only sanitary improvements in the army, but in the towns of India as well.

Soon after the outbreak of our own Civil War and inspired by the work of Miss Nightingale in the Crimea, a great concourse of women assembled in Cooper Institute, New York City, and a movement was instituted which led to the organization of a Sanitary Commission. Her work was well known to the members of this commission, for, to use their own words, they wished to have a system "founded upon the same principles and administered by a commission similar to that whose labors had produced such happy results in the Crimea," and Miss Nightingale's advice was eagerly sought in all matters relating to military nursing.

One of the objects of the Sanitary Commission was to provide nurses in aid of the Medical Staff, and it seems only natural that the great need of capable and trained nurses during the four long years of the war should have led to the establishment of training schools in this country.

Even as Florence Nightingale, returning from the Crimea, used the offering of a grateful people to establish a School for Nurses, so our own women, when relieved of the terrible anxieties of war, turned their thoughts toward providing suitable instruction for those who should desire to become nurses. As a result, training schools for nurses in this country were established. The principles formulated by Miss Nightingale were closely followed, and one of her own graduates, Sister Helen, came from England to act as the superintendent of the training school at Bellevue Hospital. Training schools in rapid succession were established in this country and in England, so that in 1898, when war was declared with Spain, there were thousands of properly trained nurses available for service, and about two thousand were assigned to military hospitals and hospital ships. This was the first time in the history of the world that a large body of regularly trained nurses was called upon for service in time of war, and although the story of their unselfish devotion to duty may never be written, we feel sure that deep in the hearts of grateful soldiers are recorded many deeds of mercy, worthy of our beloved teacher, Florence Nightingale.

Close upon this came the Boer War, in South Africa, and once more the value of nurses in military hospitals was clearly demonstrated.

It but remained for this country and England to place upon a permanent basis the nursing service of their respective armies. This was done by the establishment, soon after the close of the Boer War of Queen Alexandria's Imperial Military Nursing Service, by the formation, in 1901, of the United States Army Nurse Corps, and the Nurse Corps, United States Navy, in 1908. Canada soon followed, and all armies in civilized countries have now a permanent nursing service, either as part of the army organization or as a branch of the Red Cross.

J. A. D.

THE INFLUENCE OF HER LIFE

In reading Miss Nightingale's letter to Miss Scovil of May, 1897, when she must have been about 77 years of age, one is struck with the last paragraph in which she says, "and now work increasing every month and every year, I have not (and have not had) five minutes' leisure to myself to finish this note."

We wonder what the work was to which she referred and how all the long days of those shut-in years were spent. Her writings, as recorded in the bibliography circulated last May, were not voluminous, and were mostly in the form of letters and addresses, at the rate of one or two a year, with occasional lapses of several years. Miss Richards, in her article "Recollections of a Pioneer Nurse,"² in speaking of her visit to Miss Nightingale's home in London in 1877, makes the statement that she never saw her in any position but lying on a bed, and Miss Scovil calls attention to the same fact. That she was a great reader, is shown in her comment on most current medical literature in her second letter to Miss Scovil. We hope that her executors are going to give us a more enlightening record of her personal life than has yet been published.

Miss Nightingale's whole life, from her girlhood up, was that of a philanthropist. Her attitude toward nursing problems was that of a philanthropist more than that of a practical teacher of a training school. She never knew the meaning of financial necessity, and for that reason, perhaps, could not sympathize fully with those developments that have led to the organized effort of nurses over the world to obtain some system of registration which would ultimately lead to the regulation of nursing education and practice.

In summing up the influence of her life, we have to remember that Miss Nightingale did her practical work at a time when medical science

² AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING for January, 1903.

was at a stand-still. There were hospitals, but care was lacking. Naturally her efforts were concentrated upon the immediate need at hand, which was manual dexterity, combined with intelligence, honesty, and implicit obedience to the physician,—the fundamental principles of nursing; but her writings show that if she had continued as a practical worker she would have been foremost in all the progressive movements that call for a higher order of intellectual attainment for the modern nurse, which is the direct result of the progress of medical science and the demands of society.

All the efforts for the higher education of the nurse, the world over, are but the result of Miss Nightingale's life and example,—the watchword of which was preparedness. So, as her faithful followers, we must keep ever in advance of the common demand and, as has ever been the fate of those who have followed her in pioneer work, we must continue to expect opposition and criticism. Our inspiration must be in the far-reaching and wonderful influence of her life, as demonstrated in the ever-lengthening chain of nursing activities; in hospitals and homes, in the army and navy, in the mission field, in all forms of social work, link added to link, stretching around the world.

Florence Nightingale died August 13, 1910, aged ninety years, the world's greatest nurse, the world's greatest philanthropist.³

³ Illustrations of Florence Nightingale's last resting place are to be found in the *JOURNAL* for October, 1910.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE *

By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

THAT part of the great world of life which we call humanity is never stationary; it is always moving forward and upward, impelled by two forces.

The first of these forces is the combined conscientious and laborious effort of great masses of individuals. Such movement is steady, but always slow; sometimes so slow that we hardly perceive it.

Again, this movement from time to time receives a sudden impulse in a new direction from the genius of one individual: a divine spark seems to flash from Heaven and illumine a soul; it may be in literature—we have a Shakespeare, in music—a Beethoven or a Wagner, in politics—a Lincoln, in science—a Darwin.

The attitude of the world at first is always the same, skeptical, incredulous, hard to convince; but heaven-born inspiration invariably wins in the end, and a new, sudden, and great impulse is imparted from which humanity never recedes.

Such a divine messenger was Florence Nightingale. She instinctively prepared herself for her mission in childhood; as a young woman she was projected by a wise government into the cruel, unnecessary, and sickening war of the Crimea; she emerged after demonstrating two great principles: first, that the physician or surgeon cannot work unaided, he needs an ally; second, that the ally best fitted by temperament and nature is the trained woman nurse.

From that the movement became world-wide. It spread over Great Britain and America. As a climax, to-night we know of 126 training schools for nurses in this state alone, and upwards of 26,000 trained nurses in the United States.¹ In Germany, and somewhat more slowly in France, the same movement spread.

Our meeting this evening is partly retrospective, partly a noble tribute to a great woman, partly a history of the development of nursing; but it would fail of its object if it were not also partly prospective, that

* Introductory address at the meeting at Carnegie Hall, May 18, 1910, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first training school for nurses, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England.

¹The latest reports give 100,000 as the number of trained nurses in the United States.

is, in the nature of a renewal and reiteration of the ideals and standards of what has become a great profession, namely, trained nursing. Florence Nightingale if she could be here to-night would not wish it to be otherwise, she would dwell lightly on the past, especially on her own part in it; she would speak seriously and earnestly of the future. She would perceive that with the enormous expansion of the system, the training school, the training of the nurse, the education of the nurse have now become national questions, which should be considered by the entire community; that the special qualifications of character and fitness for entrance into this profession should be most carefully defined, that with the great and increasing competition, the profession should not become commercialized and lose sight of its original ideals; perhaps that under acts of legislation there should be adopted somewhat uniform standards of admission and education, such as the universities and colleges are gradually adopting, so that the diploma of the nurse would have more nearly the same meaning and dignity throughout the country.

In this connection allow me to read a letter from President Butler, of Columbia University, who had hoped to be present:

Had it been possible for me to be present I should like to have taken occasion to express my own belief that the education and professional training of the nurse have become matters of high importance to the community, not only in the curing of disease and in the care of the suffering, but also for the prevention of illness. Through better protection and safeguarding the public health the trained nurse is destined to occupy an increasingly important place.

It is a profound satisfaction to me to know that our University, which has done so much for medicine and which plans to do so much more, is foremost among those institutions which make provision for the higher training of nurses. The name of Florence Nightingale must always be a name to conjure with. If to scientific training and insight we can add something of the ideals of service and of sacrifice which took her to the Crimea more than half a century ago, we shall have made no small contribution to human welfare and human happiness.

(Signed) NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Thus may not this great meeting, inspired by those who are to speak after me, be the occasion for a renewal of the ideals which Florence Nightingale held aloft? The ideal nurse is the woman whose inborn sympathy and tenderness are guided and controlled by knowledge, by science, by obedience to the physician in charge. That I am sure would be her especial message to this great meeting to-night.

Through the kindness of Miss Nutting, who has been largely responsible for this great gathering, we have two other letters to read, one from Germany, the other from France.

From Germany:

It would have meant a great happiness to me had I been able to accept the kind invitation to the convention of the two great societies. Let me send heartiest good wishes on behalf of the German Association to the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first training school. All the world should think of this day as an historical event of the highest kind for social progress, and no nurse should ever forget it. As Florence Nightingale studied in Kaiserswerth and has never been forgotten in this corner of peace we German nurses must be the first to remember how large the debt is we all owe to her and her wonderful work.

Truly yours,

(Signed) SISTER AGNES KARLL,

President German Nurses' Association and International Association of Nurses.

From France:

It gives me much pleasure to have the opportunity to tell the American nurses that France also has a great admiration for Florence Nightingale.

Nursing schools on her principles were begun in this country in 1901 at the Protestant Hospital, Bordeaux, and in 1904 at the Civil Hospital (Toudu) of this same town, and in 1905 at the Civil and Military Hospital, Béziers.

A nursing paper, *La Garde-Malade Hospitalière organe des Ecoles de gardes-malades Système Florence Nightingale*, was created in 1906 and each year is more prosperous. This paper has had a good deal of influence on the government's decision when creating the Army Nursing Service in France two years ago.

The nurses of France send their best regards to the American nurses now assembled to honour the great Florence Nightingale and beg to unite with their American sisters in all they are doing to prove their admiration and gratefulness to the heroine of the Crimean war.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) DR. ANNA HAMILTON,

Honorary Vice-president for France of the International Council of Nurses.

In Walt Whitman's letters to his mother, from the hospital camps of our Civil War, we find the most poetic and truthful expression of the *sentiment* peculiar to army nursing and of the scenes peculiar to the army hospital in the time of war. It is not the mere wasting away of life which always arouses our compassion in itself, it is that of life which has been given—sometimes freely and gladly given—to country, to the defense of home, to some great and patriotic cause. It is a double emotion. It was this wondrous mingling of devotion and suffering observed among the British soldiers and sailors which first brought out the finest qualities of heart, will, and mind in Florence Nightingale.

The nurse in time of war is still one great branch, perhaps the noblest branch of the profession. Of this subject few are so well qualified to speak as Colonel John VanR. Hoff.

THE SOLDIER NURSE

By COL. JOHN VANR. HOFF, U. S. Army.

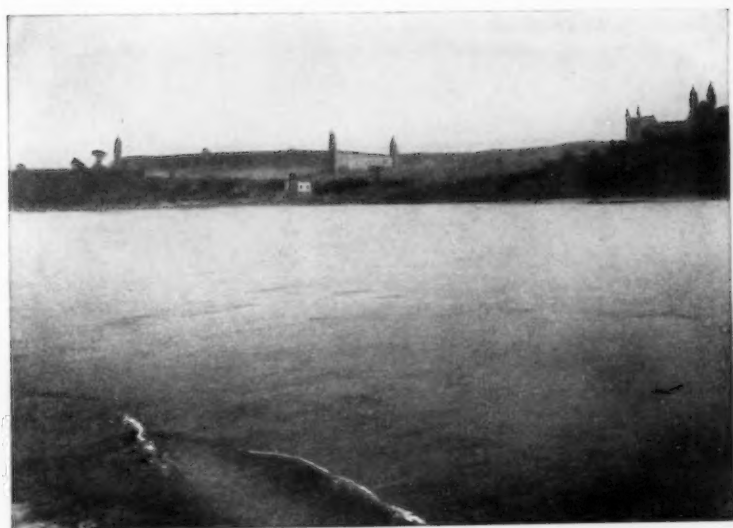
GOD made the nurse, woman; and from the beginning the practice of this art has never reached perfection in any other hands. I speak advisedly as, for the last quarter of a century, it has been part of my duty to train men of the hospital corps to care for the ill and injured of our army. Training in anything, of course, adds greatly to efficiency; but the calling must be congenial if the best results are to follow. Man has no real vocation as a nurse. Some there are who adopt nursing as an occupation and acquire considerable tact in it; and in the army there must be men trained in nursing but they never have the divine touch which marks woman as especially chosen for this work.

Soldiers have had occasion to appreciate this fact quite as much as others and doubtless from the dawn of history women nurses—mostly of the religious orders—have cared for the sick and wounded of armies and been officially recognized as part of the military body. Certainly in our own war of the Revolution such was the case and in all our wars since. Not, however, until the Spanish-American misunderstanding, hardly worthy of the name war, did we have the services of an adequate number of professionally-trained nurses, for such did not exist here at the periods of previous wars.

It must not be inferred that, even in the youth of our nation, nothing had been done in the direction of training. A century ago Dr. Valentine Seaman gave a course of lectures at the New York Hospital to nurses of that day; in Philadelphia, in 1838, the Quakers formed a society of nurses; and other religious bodies also devoted their energy to the training of women as nurses, thus following the time-honored example of the churches of ancient times.

It was not, however, until 1873, that a decided impulse was given here to the training of women to nurse the sick; since which time the professional nurse has been a requisite in every case of serious illness. It might be of interest to trace out the causes leading to this comparatively recent and important change, particularly as it is one of the good things that have resulted from war.

After the exhausting wars of the Napoleonic era, for nearly forty years, the nations of Europe were at comparative peace, and the people rested from strife. Like ourselves, after our civil conflict, they sought to



THE BARRACK HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.



MISS NIGHTINGALE'S CARRIAGE USED IN THE CRIMEA.

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forget the horrors of war; and in forgetting also put aside the invaluable lessons that war had taught.

The campaign in the Crimea found the armies of Great Britain and France thoroughly unprepared to withstand the onslaught of the most dangerous enemy armies have to contend with: disease. This was due to the fact that the sanitary departments had been neglected—a condition common to all armies in peace times—with the result that there was an utter break-down in these departments when the stress of an epidemic was felt.

It was at this moment that one appeared on the scene whose influence and example in alleviating suffering in our hospitals and sick-rooms have placed her name among the immortals—Florence Nightingale! Born in 1820, highly educated and brilliantly accomplished, she early exhibited an intense devotion to the alleviation of suffering. At the age of twenty-one she visited several military hospitals throughout Europe; studied with the Sisters of Charity in Paris the system of nursing and interior economy of the hospitals there, and in 1851 went into training as a nurse in the institution of Protestant deaconesses in Germany. Returning to England she insistently devoted herself to humanitarian work in the hospitals. Ten years was the term of apprenticeship thus served in preparation for the event which made Florence Nightingale the prototype of the trained nurse.

In the spring of 1854, 25,000 British soldiers sailed for the Crimea. Alma was fought September 20, and the wounded from that battle were sent to the hospitals prepared for them on the banks of the Bosphorus. Those hospitals, wholly inadequate, were soon overflowing with the sick and wounded, who died literally like sheep. The situation was deplorable.

In this crisis Miss Nightingale volunteered her services to organize an adequate nursing department in the hospital at Scutari, which being accepted, she sailed to the east with thirty-seven trained nurses. She arrived at Constantinople November 4, the eve of Inkerman, at the beginning of a terrible winter campaign, in time to receive the wounded from that battle into wards already overcrowded. Appreciating the inadequacy of the hospitals to the demands made upon them, the deficiency of the untrained personnel, and lack of sufficient material, she successfully devoted herself to the correction of those faults, and the mitigation of their effects, but almost at the cost of her own life.

In the spring of 1855, while in the field organizing the nursing department of the camp hospitals, she was prostrated with fever, superinduced by her unremitting toil and solicitude. But with true soldierly

spirit she refused to leave her post, and remained with the army until its return home in 1856. She, to whom many a soldier owed his life and health, had expended her own health in the physical and mental strain to which she had subjected herself. Reaching England an invalid, her sick-room became the scene of the most constant and arduous labor for the improvement of the health of the soldiers. Her report on the sanitary lessons of the Crimean war, which she characterized as a sanitary experiment on a colossal scale with most disastrous results, served to arouse the interest of the public in sanitation, not only in its application to military life, but to civil life as well, though, I regret to say, the interest in the military side waned in Great Britain until reawakened by the experience of the South African campaign.

At the close of the Crimean war a fund was subscribed to enable Miss Nightingale to organize a training school for women nurses; and the income from this fund is used to-day, as in the beginning, in support of the training school of St. Thomas Hospital, London. Through it schools came in 1873 to America, beginning at Bellevue Hospital, and from there have extended throughout the country, and given to us a new specialty in medicine—the trained nurse. So, to Florence Nightingale are the people of the United States directly indebted for the establishment in their midst of one of the most beneficent institutions of the century.

Our own recent military experiences have caused us still further to appreciate our obligations to the great nurse; for without her disciples here we would have been in sore straits during the Spanish-American affair, for a nursing staff in our stationary hospitals. I shall not soon forget what a relief it was to me, upon being thrust into the chief surgery of a great command riddled with fevers, to have a representative of the Association of Trained Nurses offer to supply with nurses a huge camp hospital which I at once established. What I could have done without these women, who came as a gift of the good God, I am unable to say, but many a life saved can testify to the efficient services of the trained nurses of the Sternberg Hospital, Chicamauga Park, Georgia.

From the result of our experience in that war came the Nurse Corps (female), which is now an integral part of the medical department of the army. Ours is not the only army or the first to appreciate the trained woman nurse, such now has an official status in every army.

During the recent war in Manchuria I had the honor to be on duty, as an observer, with the Russian army. I found in all the Russian hospitals, from the extreme front, through the lines of communication, at the bases, on the railway train and boat hospitals, everywhere, the woman

nurse ministering to the sick soldier and bringing him back to health; thus adding to the efficiency of the army.

One day on a train going from Gol-sia-dan, Gen. Linevich's headquarters, to Cun-chu-lin where the military attachés were quartered, I met a Russian nurse who was on duty with a railway hospital train. Almost a child in appearance, she was the daughter of General Sagarin, and like hundreds of other Russian gentle-women, many of them wives and daughters of officers, had volunteered for service with the army. After a three months' course of training in a Moscow hospital, she had been on duty in one of the sixty military hospital railroad trains for a year, running from the front to Harbin, with occasional trips to Irkutsk. The train on which she served was made up of freight cars for the most part—which the experience of that war indicated as better for the purpose—though many of the trains were especially built for hospital service, and were luxuriously appointed.

In this war the Russian women nurses went right to the firing line, and some of them were killed or wounded in battle. The consensus of opinion was that to permit this was, to say the least, a misuse of valuable material, which should have been employed in the stationary hospitals where it could have been most effective, rather than subjected to the vicissitudes of a campaign.

No one can question the courage of woman. She would face, and has faced unflinchingly every danger without fear. In the far east there were some thousands of brave, self-sacrificing women, with more or less training as nurses, who had joined the Russian army from patriotic and humanitarian motives. I occasionally heard complaints that for the most part they were not really trained. Better had they been so. But even as little taught in their nursing work as they were, these gentle-hearted women were far better nurses than the ignorant and heavy-handed moujik, who perforce must be nurses if no others were available.

No army in war has ever had a medical department adequate to its requirements under stress of battle. A battle is a sudden epidemic of wounds and injuries, involving great numbers of people, and requiring a huge personnel to care for its victims. To meet those epidemics voluntary societies have been organized, our own great Sanitary Commission in the Civil War being the highest development up to that time in this direction, and, indeed, the forerunner of the International Red Cross, which has spread throughout the world.

I need not dwell at length on this great altruistic movement. Its objects and history are becoming better known to us every day, and its good works are constantly before us. But I would have you know and

remember that the Red Cross was organized primarily to care for the wounded in battle, and that this cannot be effectively done without a carefully predetermined organization and trained personnel.

One of the most important elements of this organization is the nursing service, the personnel of which must come from the body of trained nurses throughout the country. How many, think you, we will need? How many did we need, but did not have in 1864, when 93,000 of our soldiers were in hospitals, scattered throughout the country? If we counted but five nurses to a hundred patients, this number would require over forty-six hundred, with every one for duty every day. In our next war—and it may not be far off—we will probably need twice as many. Where are they coming from? This, my colleagues of the nursing specialty, I leave for you to determine, resting secure in the thought that the women of our country have never been called upon to meet a real need and failed to respond. Follow, I beg, the example of the great soldier nurse, Florence Nightingale, who to-day, in her 91st year, is an ardent supporter of the Red Cross. Enlist under its banner, and let its cross and motto be your guide and inspiration.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is one orator in America who has the gift of divining our thoughts, and expressing them far better than we can express them ourselves. He always thinks, and always says those things which we ordinary mortals sometimes wish on our way home we might have said. Sometimes it is the fine moral scorn at a great political meeting; sometimes it is the voice of literature or art; but to-night we have called upon him to voice our admiration and gratitude for a great service to humanity, and no one can do that so well as our beloved and admired fellow-citizen, the Honorable Joseph H. Choate.

WHAT FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE DID FOR MANKIND

BY JOSEPH H. CHOATE

I CONSIDER it a very great privilege to be permitted to stand here for a few minutes to speak about Florence Nightingale. How could this great convention of the nurses of America, gathered from all parts of the country, representing a thousand schools of trained nurses; representing more than fifty thousand graduates of those schools, and more than twenty-five thousand pupils of those schools to-day—how could they better close their conference than by coming here to-night, to celebrate the foundation, by that great woman, of the one first great training



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FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

From a wood engraving by Timothy Cole in the Century Magazine for
November, 1910. Taken at the command of the Queen soon
after Miss Nightingale's return from the Crimea.



school for nurses, which was the model of them all? And how could she, that venerable woman, be more highly honored than by this gathering, in a distant land, of these representatives of the profession which she really founded and created, to do her honor? I hope that before we close our proceedings this evening, we shall authorize our presiding officer to send her a cable of affection and gratitude for all the great work she has done, not only from all the nurses of America, but to testify the admiration of the entire American people for her great record, and her noble life.

One word as to the place and date of her birth. She was born in the beautiful city of Florence, where the steps of Americans always love to linger, in the very first year of the reign of George the Fourth. She lived in honor and triumph through the succeeding reigns of William the Fourth, of Victoria, and of Edward the Seventh, and at last united with the rest of her countrymen to hail the accession of George the Fifth who, I am sure, values her among his subjects quite as highly as he does the most renowned statesmen and greatest soldiers among them.

She was born in the first administration of James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States,—before the Monroe doctrine had ever yet been thought of. She has lived through the entire terms of the twenty succeeding presidents, and is now cherished by the hearts of the American people as one of the great heroines of the race.

As there were great heroes before Agamemnon, so she would be the last to wish us to deny or ignore the fact that there were splendid nurses engaged in the work, even before she was born. Not trained nurses, nursing according to the modern school of the Nightingale system, but women, ladies, refined, delicate, accomplished, giving themselves to the service of the sick and suffering. And I believe we ought always to acknowledge the debt of gratitude that the world owes to the great Roman Catholic Church for the Sisters of Mercy, whom for centuries it was sending out for the relief and succor of the sick and suffering in all parts of the world. It has been truly said that for centuries the Roman Catholic community was training and setting apart holy women to minister to the sick and poor in their own homes, and had hospitals supplied with the same type of nurses. A large number of these women were ladies of birth and breeding who worked for the good of their souls and the welfare of their church; while all received proper education and training, and abjured the world for the religious life. Now all you have to add to that character is the discipline and special training and organization which Florence Nightingale contributed to this great profession, to bring before your view the trained nurse as she is to-day.

This woman of great brains, of large heart, of wonderfully comprehensive faculties, appears to have been born a nurse. If the stories we hear of her in the nursery are true, that was literally so; because they tell us that her dolls were always in very delicate health, and had to be daily put to bed and nursed and petted, with all possible care; and that the next morning they were restored to health only to become ill again for service the next night. And her sister's dolls—she was less careful of them—suffered all kinds of broken limbs, and were subjected to amputation and splinting and decapitation; and Florence was on hand always to restore those broken fragments to their original integrity.

She had every possible advantage to make her what she afterwards came to be. She was born in that most interesting phase of English society—in English country life—where for centuries it has been the rule that the lord of the manor, the squire in his mansion, the leading person of the region, and his family have the responsibility always upon them to take care of the sick and suffering among all their neighbors. She was trained in that school; and one of her first experiences was to visit with her mother the poor and the sick of all the neighboring region.

And she had a magnificent education. She was not averse to the pleasures of society; but she fortunately had a father who believed in discipline, and he brought her up to the finest education known to that day. Not only was she thoroughly trained in Greek and Latin and mathematics, but in French and German and Italian, and I do not suppose there was any young woman of her time who was better or more brilliantly educated than this woman, who was to become the leading nurse of the world.

She was brought up to believe in work and training. And would you know the secret of her success; would you realize the rule of her life? Let me give it to you in her own words. "I would say," she says, "I would say to all young ladies who are called to any particular vocation, qualify yourself for it, as a man does for his work. Don't think you can undertake it otherwise. Submit yourself to the rules of business, as men do, by which alone you can make God's business succeed." And again she says: "Three-fourths of the whole mischief in women's lives arises from their excepting themselves from the rules of training considered needful for men."

Besides this, she had every possible advantage in the way of association. Early in life, as a very young girl, or young woman, she made the intimate acquaintance of Elizabeth Frye, who had already for many years been visiting the sick in the prisons and had established, under her old-

fashioned Quaker garb, such an immense reputation as a reformer of prison life. And through Elizabeth Frye, she fell in, fortunately, with the Fliedners, Theodore and Fredericka Fliedner, who had established in Germany a real training school for nurses; and it was the delight of her life, that she, an accomplished lady, went to that training school of the Fliedners, on the banks of the Rhine, and went in, adopting the garb, following the habits, and associating on terms of absolute equality with the nurses that were there being trained, all of whom, but herself, I believe, were of the peasant class; and came out of it, after a few months, knowing as much about nursing as it was possible for any woman then to know.

Then she visited the hospitals of all the great countries of Europe, and among others, she spent some weeks, or months, with the Sisters of St. Vincent De Paul, that splendid Catholic institution where some of those nurses, such as I have described to you, were already gathered, and there she added to her wealth of knowledge and richness of experience.

She recognized no religious differences. Catholic and Protestant were both alike to her. The real object of her life; the real object that she had in view in influencing other women was how best they might come to benefit mankind.

The English hospitals of that day could not, by any chance, be compared with those upon the continent which she had visited. The character of the nurses was absolutely beneath contempt. Let me read you from a very authoritative statement what the fact was about them: "The nursing in our hospitals was largely in the hands of the coarsest type of women: not only in training, but coarse in feeling, and even coarser morally. There was little to counteract their baneful influence, and the atmosphere of the institutions, which as the abode of the sick and dying had special need of spiritual and elevating influences, was of a degrading character. The habitual drunkenness of these women was then proverbial, while the dirt and disorder rampant in the ward were calculated to breed disease. The profession—if the nursing of that day can claim a title so dignified—had such a stigma attached to it, no decent woman cared to enter it; and if she did, it was more than likely she would lose her character."

Now, she had to compare with this the splendid discipline and training that was maintained at Kaiserswerth, and the very fine character of the nurses whom she had seen in these Catholic institutions abroad. She had acquired a thorough training and she was ready to become a true pioneer in the profession to which she was to give her life. She wrote a book about her experiences at Kaiserswerth. It shows she was a

woman in every sense of the word, full of sensibility. She never married; but although she never married herself, she approved of it. Let me read you a few words from her own book. In her description and reminiscences of Kaiserswerth she says: "It has become the fashion of late to cry up old maids, and inveigh against marriage as the vocation of all women; to declare that a single life is as happy as a married one, if people would but think so; so is the air as good a medium for fish as water, if they did but know how to live in it. So she could be single and well content, but hitherto we have not found that young English women have been convinced, and we must confess that in the present state of things their horror of being old maids seems justified."

So you see, it was not without a full appreciation of all that goes to make home life tender and happy that she turned her back upon matrimony, and gave it up for nursing and caring for the sick.

She was fortunate at every step of her career. She was the immediate neighbor, down there on the borders of Wiltshire, of the great Sydney Herbert, who afterwards became the war minister of the day, at the time of the Crimean war, and at his splendid ancestral home, Wilton House, she was a frequent visitor; she was well liked by that household and by all who knew her. Her training told; her education told; her character told. Let me read you a wonderful prophecy that was made about her, long before the Crimean war broke out, long before she had shown what was in her, and what she could do. This verse is by Ada, Countess of Lovelace, the daughter of Bryon; and I say it is a wonderful prophecy:

In future years, in distant climes,
Should war's dread strife its victims claim;
Should pestilence unchecked, betimes,
Strike more than swords, than cannon maim;
Then readers of these truthful rhymes
Will trace her progress through undying fame.

I think it is not often that you will find in history such a prophecy as that, so absolutely realized within a few short years.

Well, then came the breaking out of the Crimean war. As Col. Hoff told you, 25,000 English soldiers landed at Scutari. And such a state of things, I won't say never has been heard of, because it is often heard of in the outbreak of many a war, which often finds a nation utterly unprepared to wage it. There were no ambulances, no nurses, no means provided for caring for the wounded and suffering soldiers as they were brought in from the fields of battle.

Fortunately we had a great war correspondent at the Crimea in those

days—we afterwards knew him here, when he wrote the dispatches about our battle of Bull Run—Mr. William Howard Russell, as he was then called, who spoke in clarion notes to the men, and especially to the women of England, making an appeal which reached the ears of this wonderful woman, and made her the heroine of her age. Let me read you one sentence of Russell's appeal. After describing the horrible state of things that existed at the Crimea, and the shameful want of preparation for the care of the soldiers, he says: "Are there no devoted women amongst our people, willing to go forth to minister to the sick and suffering soldiers of the east, in the hospitals of Scutari? Are there none of the daughters of England, at this stormy hour of night, ready for such a work? France has sent forth her Sisters of Mercy unsparingly, and they are even now by the bedsides of the wounded and dying, giving what woman's hand alone can give of comfort and relief. Must we fall far below the French in self-sacrifice and devotedness in a work which Christ so signally blessed, as done to Himself, 'I was sick and ye visited me'?"

And a lady, the wife of an officer, wrote from the seat of war: "Could you see the scenes that we are daily witnessing you would indeed be distressed. Every corner is filled with the sick and wounded. If I am able to do some little good I hope I shall not be obliged to leave. Just now my time is occupied in cooking for the wounded. Three doors from me is an officer's wife who devotes herself to cooking for the sick. There are no female nurses here, which decidedly there should be. The French have sent fifty Sisters of Mercy who, I need hardly say, are devoted to the work. We are glad to hear that some efforts are being made at home."

Well, Miss Nightingale was one of the first to respond to that appeal. And yet there was hostile objection from many quarters: from official quarters, where it was thought that the present regimen, the present organization, was good enough, and could do all the work; from social sources, for whom Mrs. Grundy spoke, "Why certainly it cannot be proper for young women and young ladies to go as nurses in a soldiers' hospital, of all things in the world! Too horrible to think of!"

There was a great deal of that sort of opposition; and there was religious opposition, too. When she made up the band of thirty-seven nurses, which Colonel Hoff has spoken of as her first contingent with whom she went to the Crimea, there were ten Catholic Sisters of Mercy, twelve Church of England Sisters, I believe, and then there were some who belonged to neither organization; and the religious people took it up, and they said, "She is evidently going to the Crimea to convert the soldiers to the Roman Catholic Church;" and others said, "No, that isn't so; don't you see she is taking some that are neither Catholic nor

Episcopalian? We really believe that she belongs to that horrible sect, the Unitarians!"

Even *Punch*, who always represents the current feeling of the day, made a little light of her, and mingled admiration and raillery. Let me read you two of his verses, in honor of "The Lady Birds," as they were called in London before they started.

THE NIGHTINGALE'S SONG TO A SICK SOLDIER

Listen soldier, to the tale, of the tender nightingale;
 It is a charm that soon will ease your wounds so cruel.
 Singing my song for your pain, in a sympathetic strain,
 With a jug of lemonade and gruel,
 Singing succor to the brave, and a rescue from the grave;
 Hear the Nightingale sing that goes to Crimea.
 'Tis a Nightingale as tender in her heart as in her song,
 To carry out her golden idea.

When this terrible state of things was disclosed by the letters of Russell and other news that came from the seat of war, the government was as horror-stricken as the people, and so were Mr. Sydney Herbert, the life-long friend of Florence Nightingale, and Mrs. Herbert, who was also one of her friends. Mr. Herbert, who was responsible for the administration of military affairs, said to his wife, "We must send for Florence." And then a most singular coincidence happened. He wrote her a most serious and dignified letter, pointing out the necessity of sending a band of nurses, composed of capable and courageous women; and he said to her, "It all depends upon you; if our plan is to succeed, you must lead it." And without pressing her unduly, he put it before her as a matter of conscience and duty. I believe that letter was written on the fifteenth of October, 1854, when the first horrible news came from the front. What I call the remarkable coincidence was that on the same day, without knowing anything about the writing of that letter, Florence Nightingale was writing unsolicited, to Sydney Herbert, the Secretary of War, offering her services to lead a band of nurses to the front.

Time would fail me if I undertook to tell you the frightful condition of things she found when she got there. Doubtless you have all read of it. The great Barracks Hospital of Scutari was filled with thousands and thousands of sick and wounded men who had been brought from the seat of war, without nurses, without suitable food, without a laundry, without the possibility of a change of clothes, without a kitchen for the

preparation of proper food, with no possible conveniences or appliances for the care of the sick and the wounded. The descriptions are too horrible to realize or to repeat. She found these three or four thousand men in this great hospital, which had been a barracks and had been converted, off-hand, into a hospital—a place for the deposit of these poor bodies of the sick and wounded; and that was about all that had been done for them before Miss Nightingale arrived. They had had no medical attendance from the time they left the front many days before; they had had no change of clothing, not the possibility of a washing or of a clean shirt.

And this woman, with her thirty-eight nurses, came among them. It was chaos! confusion, worse confounded! She put to use her wonderful powers of organization, and in two months she had that hospital in absolute control. A kitchen was established and a laundry, and she provided ten thousand clean shirts for these sufferers, and had taken absolute command of the whole establishment, as the government had given her authority to do. In six months, great resources being sent to her from home, great numbers of recruits to her nurses arriving, every soldier, to the number of six thousand in the Barracks Hospital and in the General Hospital at Scutari, was being well and comfortably taken care of and provided for.

Then came all the other horrors that attend war. Fever broke out, and the frost-bitten men who had lain in the trenches before Sebastopol were brought in, after spending five days out of seven in those horrible trenches, exposed to the Crimean frost, with nothing but the linen clothes that they had worn in Malta. All these ghastly things she had to take care of and provide for, but her genius was equal to the emergency. Her powers of organization, her powers of endurance seem to me to outstrip those of any other woman on record. They tell us that for twenty hours at a time she would stand when the ships arrived,—twenty hours at a time,—receiving those broken fragments of men that came from the front, seeing that they were properly handled and cared for. And when all the work of the day was done and others rested she made her rounds, visiting the worst cases, the most frightful cases. They weren't safe, she thought, unless she personally visited them. She, the Lady in Chief, as she was ordinarily called, and "The Lady of the Lamp," as she became known in poetry and history, visited the bedsides of the suffering, soothed the suffering and dying; she wrote letters to their friends at home, and did everything that one woman could do to restore life and light to the suffering. Let me read you Longfellow's tribute to her:

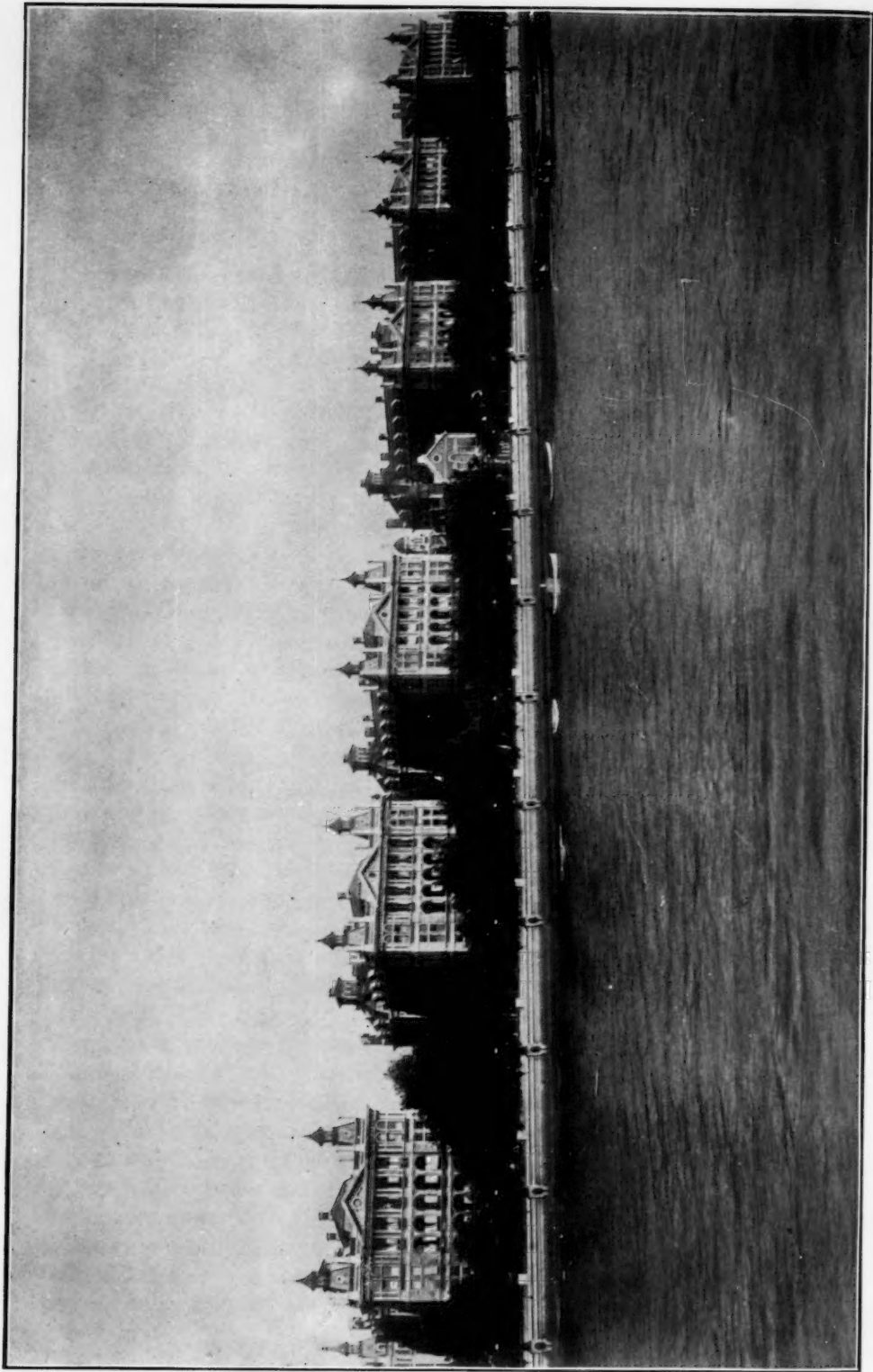
On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From the portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic Womanhood.

Then she went on from Scutari to the Crimea. She went so far as to visit Sebastopol itself, going to the very front, and looked not only into the trenches, but entered the great crater of that vast volcano of war; and on her way back she was stricken with the Crimean fever and very nearly lost her life, as Colonel Hoff said. They carried her to the hospital—one of those improvised hospitals on the heights of Balaklava, five hundred feet above the sea. She was nursed for weeks and weeks and weeks, and finally brought back to life. They tell us of the Six Hundred at Balaklava: that "into the jaws of death rode the six hundred!" Why this woman was in the jaws of death from the time she landed at Scutari until she was stricken down, eight months afterwards.

Then they said, "You must go home to England; that is the only way for you to get well." "I will not go home," she said, "I will not leave these soldiers;" and she continued her heroic duties of nursing and supervising. She was a great genius in every sense of the word. She would not go home, and did not go, until not only the war had closed, but until long after; until every soldier had been shipped home to England, and every hospital was cleared.

And then, how do you think she went home? she the foremost woman in the world now! to whom all mankind and womankind looked with reverence and honor. How do you think she went home? Did she go with a flare of trumpets? Did she expect or wait for a grand demonstration on her return? Did she notify everybody or anybody that she was coming? Not at all. She had such a horror of publicity, she was so modest, so meek,—one of those that are going to inherit the earth,—that she went home incognito. She arrived in England without anybody knowing it. She managed somehow or other to get into the back door of her father's house in Derbyshire, and the first that was known of her having returned to England was when the neighbors heard that Miss Florence was really sleeping in her father's house. *Punch*, always quick to respond to public feeling, reflected the sentiment of the hour with respect to her return. *Punch* says this:



RIVER FRONTAGE, ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL

Then leave her to the guide she has chosen;
She demands no greeting from our brazen throats and vulgar clapping hands.
Leave her to the sole comfort the saints know that have striven;
What are our earthly honors: her honors are in heaven!

Earthly honors awaited her. In truth the whole nation was up in arms to do her honor, to pay homage to her, and to make some reward for her wonderful sacrifice and services. Subscriptions were opened, not only in all parts of England, but in all the English dominions, extending all around the English world. Subscriptions were actually opened among the English residents at Hong Kong, and fifty thousand pounds was poured out by the English people into her lap. England is full of generosity to her heroes and heroines. She rewards her great generals with munificent sums; and so her people in this case wanted in like manner to honor this heroine of their own creation.

What did she say? She said, "Not for me; not one penny for me. I will not take a penny. But it has been the ambition of my life to establish a training school for nurses—the first of its kind to be conducted on high and broad and pure methods and principles. Let it all be devoted to that, and I accept the gift. Otherwise, not." And so it came about that the first great nurse's training school was established at St. Thomas's Hospital, which bears her name. It is still supported by "The Nightingale Fund," and is a model and example for all the training schools of the world.

Colonel Hoff has told you of her subsequent life. Practically her health was ruined. She has been fifty-five years an invalid, often confined to her bed, and yet always working for the good of humanity, always working for the relief of the sick and the wounded, the sanitation of camps and the relief and succor of the soldiers.

But she has had her reward; through all ranks of mankind, wherever there is a heart to beat in response to such noble deeds as hers there has been a glorious answer.

I will only speak for a few minutes of those things in which we are especially interested and first of the Red Cross. The convention that met in Geneva, in 1863, founded it and it has from time to time since been the subject of subsequent amendment. Our Hague Conference, in 1907, had representatives from forty-four nations, and there for the first time all the nations of the world became parties to the Red Cross movement, which meant the saving of the sick and the wounded, and hospital and ambulance corps to rescue them from all the perils of war and of battle; which meant preparation for war while yet there is peace, so that

these horrible sufferings that have been witnessed at the outbreak of almost every war may not be repeated. At the meeting of the Congress of Red Cross Societies, held in London two years later, in June, 1909, unanimous resolutions were passed, honoring Miss Nightingale and declaring that her work was the beginning of the Red Cross activities.

Then look at her influence in America! When our terrible Civil War broke out we were almost as unprepared in this matter of sanitation and nursing as the British had been at Scutari. Fortunately there were some women who lent their aid at once, and these were inspired by the example of Miss Nightingale. They were women of the same type. Let me read you the names of some of them. One, at least, is present here to-night, and I do not know but there are more. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the intimate friend of Miss Nightingale, is, I believe, still living in England, one year younger than Miss Nightingale herself. Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Miss Dorothea L. Dix, Miss Collins, and Mrs. Griffin. What did they do? Why they were responsible, really, for our great sanitary commission, and they formed the woman's branch of that great humanitarian enterprise, which did so much to save our sick and wounded in that protracted and terrible war. They acknowledged their allegiance to Miss Nightingale, and were in constant correspondence with her. Dr. Blackwell had known absolutely all her methods, her principles, and her whole plan of nursing, and it was on those principles and those lines that our noble women worked.

Then, ten years afterwards, there came the foundation of this work in America—I might almost say the foundation of the training school for nurses—at Bellevue Hospital.¹ And there you find several of the same women again: Miss Schuyler, Miss Collins, Mrs. Wm. Preston Griffin, and leading them was Mrs. Joseph Hobson, afterwards president of one of the committees; and there was the mother of our present chairman, the woman of sainted memory, Mrs. William H. Osborn, who led their activities in the creation of that great school. It is a splendid thing that he should be here to-night to represent one who gave so much of her heart, her soul, her life, and her treasure to the building up of that school. Miss Nightingale was immediately approached by the founders of that school, and gave them full written instructions as to how they ought to proceed.²

¹The exact dates of the founding of the first training schools in America, as given in the History of Nursing, are: The Women's Hospital, Philadelphia, 1863; New England Hospital for Women, Roxbury, Mass., 1872; Bellevue, May 1, 1873; New Haven, October 1, 1873; Massachusetts General, November 1, 1873.

²This letter is reproduced on page 361.

Her letter ought to be read by everybody; it is full, explicit, and detailed, and she is as much entitled to the credit of the creation of this first school in America as even those ladies of whom I have spoken.

Now, I close as I began. Do not let us separate to-night without authorizing our chairman to send, on behalf of all the nurses and all the people of America, a word of greeting and of gratitude to this noble woman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Has not Mr. Choate in his beautiful and appropriate address expressed our thoughts far more thoroughly and beautifully than we could have expressed them ourselves; and are we not indebted to him for it?

The chairman said that Mr. Choate had the power of divining our thoughts, and that he will now proceed to prove by reading a cablegram which was addressed to Miss Florence Nightingale at five o'clock this afternoon; so she is probably aware now that this great meeting is being held:

“MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, 10 South Street, London, England.

“Representatives of a thousand training schools and twenty-six thousand nurses in the United States of America assembled this evening in your honor, on the fiftieth anniversary of your founding of the first school for nurses, desire to send you their message of admiration, gratitude, and affection. They cherish your imperishable name and example as the guiding star in their profession.

(Signed) “ASSOCIATED NURSES OF THE UNITED STATES.”

THE CHAIRMAN: How simple it is to run with the multitude; to shout “Hurrah!” when everyone is shouting; how natural this evening to join in the apotheosis of the trained nurse. But it has not always been so; the introduction of trained nursing in this country was a long and difficult movement; it had at the outset few friends and many critics. It is a peculiar pleasure, therefore, to hear from one who is not only a distinguished physician, among the leaders of his profession, but who was a staunch and outspoken advocate of the trained nurse from the very beginning, Dr. William M. Polk.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE TRAINED NURSE UPON DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDICINE

By W. M. POLK, M.D.

THREE forces have united to place the science and art of medicine on its present footing—anæsthesia, the training school for nurses, and bacteriology. They appeared within a few years of each other, and all within the middle decades of the last century. To-night we are assembled to commemorate the founder of the second of this triumvirate. While anæsthesia stands out by itself, the two remaining are closely allied, for great as is the work of Florence Nightingale, there is room for doubt if it could have reached its present commanding plane without the genius of Pasteur and the wisdom of Lister; the one opened the door to a new world for medicine, and the other showed how to enter and possess it.

It is fair to assume that but for the aid derived from the science of bacteriology, we might be able to find in the annals of the nurses of the religious orders examples of efficiency and deeds accomplished quite equal to anything done by the training system in any of the many fields its activities cover.

When, in the wars of the League, those who went out to gather up the wounded, knocked on the head such as were considered (whether friend or foe) too much hurt to be fit for repair, it was evidently due to the current conception of the humane thing to be done under the circumstances; and realizing the kind of art and skill, either on the part of the surgeons or nurses then available, I am not prepared to say they were far wrong; certainly it had an advantage over the inevitable festering and decay, even while sentient, which awaited the wounded in the hospitals. In this connection it is not amiss to point to the defects of the hospitals of our own Civil War, defects which prevailed in spite of the fact that Florence Nightingale's work, at the Crimea and after, was then common knowledge.

In all probability the service provided in all such emergencies is in keeping with our powers of appreciation, our ability to produce, organize, and apply remedies. Looking back from our stand-point we marvel that human nature could tolerate such things, and yet looking forward from the stand-point of Florence Nightingale's first efforts, the term miraculous would be applied to the doings of our day. And Paré, the surgical god of his day, 1575, although he had proven that bleeding from vessels should be controlled with strings and not with a red hot iron, would no doubt have consented to the "burning stake" as the only fit answer to

the sorcerer who should say that the world would one day see such things in the art of medicine as we behold to-day. Calvin burned Servetus for suggestions far short of it.

Perhaps it is not stating it wrongly if we say the world gets from the science and art of medicine just what its own humanity and its own conceptions of art and of science produce. This truism applies equally to every other pursuit the world wishes to develop, whether it be "peace" or "aviation." We get what we are able to produce, and the quality of the service rendered in nursing is equal to the requirements of its age or its period, and of necessity these requirements are not in advance of its knowledge.

In 1869, the American Medical Association, then assembled in New Orleans, passed a series of resolutions recommending the establishing of training schools in hospitals throughout the country. Two types of nurse then prevailed. In one you had much sentiment and no science, in the other some sentiment and also no science. The Sisters of Charity nobly represented the first. The second was represented by a great many worthy women, some of whom stood at the bed-sides of your mothers and did for you and her all that the ignorance of their day and generation permitted. I so well remember in my first student days the workings of the system of the religious order. It was at the Charity Hospital in New Orleans (1867). Cholera and yellow fever were epidemic, its victims filling a considerable part of the medical service; and as we moved in and out among the beds, I had ample opportunity to see the bearing of a people who, taking death by the hand, walked with it, that they might stay its touch or turn aside the pains and terrors it carried for so many about them. And then in '69, I found myself a witness of the working of the other system at the New York Hospital and at Bellevue and our chain of hospitals on Blackwell's Island.

There never was a system so bad as to exclude all good. This is true of what I saw as I moved in and out of those institutions and for eighteen months lived in one of them. It was the day of blood poisoning. Sepsis was rampant, infected wounds the rule, not often the exception. Typhus fever had but a short time before winnowed this field, setting free many a soul from among its band of resident doctors and nurses. Now a less fatal but yet distressing wave of relapsing fever swept over us. Our medical wards, crowded with tuberculosis and this fresh ailment, taxed almost to the breaking point our crude nursing system; surgical and obstetrical wards, culture fields for blood poisoning, presented every phase of septic disorder. The picture presented was but the culmination of a condition present more or less in every hospital in the country. It was, perhaps, the most striking of all but only because then, almost

single handed, Bellevue Hospital was caring for the sick and injured among the dependent classes of New York City. The movement looking to the establishment of the "training school" system in America began in the face of these conditions. Who was responsible for these conditions? My conviction then and now compels me to place it upon the art of medicine, not upon its science, for at that time there was but little of it. It had been actively germinating since the time that Semmelweiss at Buda-Pesth and Oliver Wendell Holmes at Boston had broached the relation between childbed fever and wound infection. Later Pasteur laid the foundations of bacteriology and Lister applied it in surgery, proving the contention of Semmelweiss and Holmes, and thus was the science of medicine born. In its subsequent development the training school has borne a noble and conspicuous part.

The present field of activity is mainly the hospital and through the development of asepsis it has aided the revolutionizing of the lay attitude towards this institution. Good housekeeping is a part of this work, sanitation, in fact; to which add the knowledge of dietetics, and you have the framework of what a trained nurse should know. I say framework because unless you put inside it aptitude and character, you drop below the standard set by the founder and may become an instrument of evil rather than good. Already, because of your multiplicity, the outgrowth of your popularity, you are facing the question of standards for entrance to your schools and requirements for graduation. The medical profession knows all this story well, but we have only ourselves to blame for the fact that there are more doctors in this country than can be supported in decency and dignity commensurate with the decency and dignity of the calling. As you belong to us, you must watch how we are dealing with the problem and take the best leaf from our book. I can only drop this hint—everything nowadays is cheap except character, and this comes as high to-day as it ever did. Therein lies the key to your troubles as to ours.

The science and art of medicine are almost synonymous with philanthropy, and the hospital represents one of the oldest and most potent examples of the inter-relation. The development which each has undergone in the past sixty years has put forward the idea that the hospital dealing with the end of the medical problem rather than its beginning was running away with the situation—that, in fact, it was being magnified to the detriment of measures directed against the beginnings of disease. And more and more the question is asked, Why wait till disease puts its victims into the hospital? Why not attack it at home? If our civilization is worth anything I see but one answer to the question. Do it, and the machinery for the attack is found in the extension of the workings of the trained nurse to the home; not of the well-to-do, but to

those of the submerged, in which from the nature of things are bred, not merely the conditions making refuge in the hospital a necessity, but in which dwells another kind of microbe, one belonging to the domain of psychology and working as an able assistant to any and all members of that virile family known as the pathogenic germ; I refer to "Ignorance."

Trained social service is a powerful weapon of the science and art of medicine. The sole excuse for our existence is "service," but the world demands service on lines of greatest efficiency. Doubting the correctness of so much reliance on the hospital system, very properly it says: Since through your discoveries in the origin of disease you know the hiding in embryo of this enemy, why expend so much force in fighting a defensive war. Shorten your sword and attack it in its dens. Organized philanthropy stands as ready to help in this work as it has stood in the past to help its hospital phase and in proportion to the results achieved will generously give aid. This is a practical world, and somehow it has a belief (subconscious it may be) that what man creates he can overcome. It is therefore ever ready not only to countenance but support any movement looking to its betterment, based on common sense. Let us commend the work already done in this connection by the out-service of the Massachusetts General Hospital, that which is being extended in connection with "Bellevue and Allied Hospitals," and others, and that of the Red Cross in connection with our mining population.

After the singing of a hymn and the benediction, the meeting adjourned.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S LETTER OF ADVICE TO BELLEVUE*

I WISH your association God-speed with all my heart and soul in their task of reform, and will gladly, if I can, answer any questions you may think it worth while to ask.

You say "the great difficulty will be to define the instructions, the duties, and position of the nurses in distinction from those of medical men, and you are anxious to get my views in relation to this subject."

Is this a difficulty? A nurse is not a "medical man." Nor is she a medical woman. (Most carefully do we, in our training, avoid confusion, both practically and theoretically, of letting women suppose that nursing duties and medical duties run into or overlap each other; so much so that, though we often have been asked to allow ladies intend-

* Copy of a letter written, in 1872, by Miss Nightingale to Dr. W. G. Wylie, who represented the founders of the Bellevue School, and printed originally in the report of the Committee on Hospitals of the New York State Charities Aid Association, December 23, 1872.

ing to be "Doctors" to come in as *nurses* to St. Thomas's hospital, in order to "pick up"—so they phrased it—professional medical knowledge, we have never consented even to admit such applications, in order to avoid even the semblance of encouraging such gross ignorance, and dabbling in matters of life and death, as this implies. You who *are* a "medical man," who know the difference between the professional studies of the medical student, even the idlest, and of the nurse, will readily see this.) Nurses are not "medical men." On the contrary, the nurses are there, and solely there, *to carry out the orders of the medical and surgical staff*, including, of course, the whole practice of cleanliness, fresh air, diet, etc. The whole organization of discipline to which the nurses must be subjected is for the sole purpose of enabling the nurses to carry out, intelligently and faithfully, such orders and such duties as constitute the whole practice of nursing. They are in no sense medical men. Their duties can never clash with the medical duties. Their whole training is to enable them to understand how best to carry out medical and surgical orders, including (as above) the whole art of cleanliness, ventilation, food, etc., and *the reason* why this is to be done *this* way and not *that* way.

And for this very purpose—that is, in order that they may be competent to execute medical directions—to be nurses and not doctors—they *must* be, for discipline and internal management, entirely under a woman, a *trained* superintendent, whose whole business is to see that the nursing duties are performed according to this standard. For this purpose may I say:

1. That the nursing of hospitals, including the carrying out of medical officers' orders, must be done to the satisfaction of the medical officers whose orders regarding the sick are to be carried out. And we may depend upon it that the highly trained intelligent nurse, and cultivated moral woman, will do this better than the ignorant, stupid woman, for ignorance is always headstrong.

2. That all desired changes, reprimands, etc., in the nursing and for the nurses, should be referred by medical officers *to the superintendent*.

That rules which make the matron (superintendent) and nurses responsible to the house surgeons, or medical and surgical staffs, *except* in the sense of carrying out current medical orders, above insisted on, are always found fatal to nursing discipline.

That if the medical officers have fault to find, it is bad policy for them to reprimand the nurses themselves. The medical staff must carry all considerable complaints to the matron; the current complaints, as, for instance, if a patient has been neglected, or an order mistaken, to the ward "Sister," or the head nurse, who must *always* accompany

the medical officer in his visits, receive his orders, and be responsible for their being carried out.

(All considerable complaint against a head nurse, or "Sister," to go, of course, to the matron.)

3. All discipline must be, of course, under the matron (superintendent) and ward "Sisters," otherwise nursing is impossible.

And here I should add that, unless there is, so to speak, a hierarchy of women—as thus: matron or superintendent, Sisters or head nurses, assistant or night nurses, wardmaids or scrubbers (or whatever other grades are, locally, considered more appropriate)—discipline becomes impossible.

In this hierarchy the higher grade ought always to know the duties of the lower better than the lower grade does itself. And so on to the head. Otherwise, how will they be able to *train*? "Moral influence" alone will not make a good trainer.

Any special questions which you may like to address to me I will do my best to answer as well as I am able.

But I am afraid that, without knowing your special case, I shall be only confusing if I add much more now.

I will, therefore, only now mention, as an instance, that the very day I received your first message (through Mrs. Wardroper) I received a letter from a well-known German physician, strikingly exemplifying what we have been saying as to the necessity of hospital nurses being in no way under the medical staff as to *discipline*, but under a matron or "lady superintendent" of their own, who is responsible for the carrying out of medical orders.

You are, doubtless, aware that this is by no means the custom in Germany. (In France the system much more nearly approaches to our own.) In Germany, generally, the ward nurse is *immediately*, and for everything under the ward doctor. And this led to consequences so disastrous that, going into the opposite extreme, Kaiserswerth and other German Protestant deaconesses' institutions were formed, where the chaplain and the "Vorsteherin" (female superintendent) were, virtually, masters of the hospital, which is of course absurd.

My friend, then, who has been for forty years medical officer of one of the largest hospitals in Germany, wrote to me that he had succeeded in placing a *matron* over his nurses; then, after one and a half years, she had been so persecuted that she had been compelled to resign; then, that he had remained another year trying to have her replaced; lastly that, failing, he had himself resigned his post of forty years, believing that he could do better work for his reform outside the hospital than *in it*.

It seems extraordinary that this first essential, *viz.*, that women should

be, in matters of discipline, under a woman, should need to be advocated at all. But so it is.

And I can add my testimony, as regards another vast hospital in Germany, to the abominable effects of nurses being directly responsible *not* to a matron, but to the economic staff and medical staff of their hospital. And I am told, on the highest authority, that since my time things have only got worse.

But I will not take up your time and my own with more general remarks, which may not prove, after all, applicable to your special case.

But I think I will venture to send you a copy of a paper—the only one I have left. The original was written by order of the (then) Poor-Law Board, for their new workhouse infirmaries, and printed in their reports. So many hospitals then wrote to me to give them a similar sketch for their special use, and it was so utterly impossible for me to write to all, that I abridged and altered my original paper for their use. And this (I fear dirty) copy is the last I have left. Pray excuse it.

Again begging you to command me, if I can be of any use for your great purpose, to which I wish every success and ever-increasing progress, pray believe me, Sir,

Ever your faithful servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

P. S.—You will find in the appendix to the printed paper all the steps of our training at St. Thomas's Hospital, under our admirable matron, Mrs. Wardroper; but as she may probably see this letter, I must abstain from praising her, as it were, "to her face," which all noble natures dislike.

F. N.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

By MAE PEREGRINE

THE words that we would say in praise of her

We cannot speak, and vainly try to sing.

She blazed the trail that we are following,—

We who are privileged to minister.

The love that in her heart was wont to stir,

Love that brought comfort to the suffering,

That conquered death, or took away its sting,

Has been to us an impetus, a spur.

And so we lay our lives where hers was laid,

Upon the altar of pure sacrifice;

We would face pain and danger unafraid,

And when our way through shadowy places lies,

Would follow in the path her feet have made,

Would live a life like hers, that never dies.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

By ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

Graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, late Superintendent of the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., and author of "In the Sick Room" (out of print), "A Baby's Requirements," "The Care of Children," "Preparation for Motherhood"

A PLAIN house in a London street, No. 7 South Street, off Park Lane, close to Hyde Park, looking most unlike a mecca for pilgrims, yet the home of one of the world's heroines—Florence Nightingale. It was here that I stood one summer afternoon,¹ trembling with emotion and excitement, awaiting admission. Miss Nightingale had written me the day before, in answer to my request to be allowed to see her, saying that I might come at a certain hour, and I was there punctual to the moment.

A maid opened the door and asked me to walk into the room on the ground floor that in London houses is generally used as a dining-room. In this, the house of a solitary invalid who never came down stairs, it was bare of the ordinary furnishings of a dining-room except for a large table pushed against the wall, and was lined with books. The maid went away; returning in a few minutes she ushered me up two flights of stairs to a large, cheerful room, extending across the whole front of the house, with a balcony outside the windows. The first impression was of freshness and brightness and *bareness*, no superfluous furniture, a screen between the bed and the door. Miss Nightingale was even at this time confined to bed with rheumatism and seldom left it.

Her face lighted with a welcoming smile as she held out the firm, strong, beautifully shaped white hand, whose taper fingers had revolutionized the world of nursing, and took mine in it, bidding me welcome as a friend because I was a nurse. Across the head of her bed within easy reach was a shelf of books, and on her bed lay the little books which I had sent her. She took one of them up and began to talk about it, saying with a laugh, "I am so glad your book has not a skeleton in front."

She talked at great length about American hospitals, and asked many questions as to the management of the training schools for nurses.

¹ Tuesday, March 30, 1897.

She was particularly anxious to know what we did for our graduate nurses.

After a time the maid brought in the afternoon tea, an indispensable adjunct to an afternoon call in England. I drank the cup of tea poured out for me, but could not manage anything more solid, much to Miss Nightingale's concern. "Won't you have an egg," she said, "or something more substantial?" When I said, "Oh, Miss Nightingale, I am too excited to eat!" she smiled, as if she could not understand what there was to be excited about.

I had bought one of her photographs at the rooms of the London Stereoscopic Company the day before and I wanted very much to get her autograph on it, so drawing it from my bag I proffered my request. She took the card, glanced at it, and laying it down, said, "I always disliked having my photograph taken. This one was done by command of the Queen when I returned from the Crimea." It was the one that is usually reproduced, showing her in a black lace cap, with rosettes over the ears. I said, "I have seen a very excellent and more recent photograph of you, Miss Nightingale." "I don't know when they got it, the villains!" she said with a smile.

After a few minutes she took the card up again, and twirling it in her fingers, said, "If I write my name on this, people will think I gave it to you." Seeing that she really did not want to do it, I bethought me of my birthday book, which I carried with me, and said, "Well, Miss Nightingale, if you won't write your name on the photograph will you in my birthday book?" She gave me a whimsical glance, a flash of the eyes which I have never forgotten, said, "Oh, you monkey," and wrote the coveted words.

"Do you mind carrying parcels?" she asked. I intimated that I did not consider carrying parcels derogatory to a nurse's dignity. She rang the bell and the maid appeared with an exquisite bunch of flowers,—roses, heliotrope, and many others. Miss Nightingale put them in my hands and in a few minutes the interview was over.

Two years afterwards I was in London during the international meeting of the Woman's National Council.² Miss Nightingale, whose health had not improved in this interval, consented to see two of the many nurses who were present in London on this occasion. By the great kindness of Lady Aberdeen I was asked to be one of the two, but I felt that this, the highest honor that could be bestowed on a nurse, should fall to the lot of some one else, as the great privilege

² July, 1899.

had already been mine. I was permitted to name the person who should take my place and requested to go to Miss Nightingale's house and make the arrangement for the change. I submitted the name of Mrs. Grace Neill, deputy inspector of asylums, hospitals, and charitable institutions, Wellington, New Zealand, who had come twelve thousand miles to be present at this congress, as a recipient of the honor.

I went again to No. 7 South Street, with a little less awe but no less pleasure than on the first occasion. The maid went up and down with messages two or three times between the dining-room, where I was waiting, and the third story, and finally said, "Miss Nightingale will see Mrs. Neill on Tuesday at three and would like you to come on Thursday at the same hour." To say that I felt as if I walked on air but feebly expresses my exultation.

I found her visibly aged since my last visit but still bright and interested in all the doings of the nursing world. The blue eyes still shone under the quaint white cap, and the bands of white hair framed a calm and tranquil face, but there were slight lapses of memory, questions repeated, which showed that the infirmities of age were beginning to creep on.

When tea was brought she had a dish of crumbs put on the balcony before her window for the sparrows, and told me what pleasure and amusement she found in watching them as they came daily for the food.

We talked long of many things, and when I rose to take leave she said, "I suppose you won't be coming to London again before you sail." Something in her tone made me say, in a flutter of hope, "You don't mean that you would let me come and see you again, Miss Nightingale?" "I should like it very much if you would," was the reply. I altered my plans so as to return to London and bid her good-by.³

On this occasion we were talking of the change in the status of nurses in recent years. I said, "When I wanted to take up nursing, my mother said, 'I would far rather see you a housemaid than a nurse.'" "Yes," said Miss Nightingale, "it was the same in my case. When I first talked of it my mother said, 'Why don't you want to be a cook?'"

She was deeply interested in the nursing of the poor, and discussed district nursing with eagerness. She was then nearly eighty years old and still full of enthusiasm and of vivid interest in the work. If the years had slightly impaired her memory, they had not dulled her feelings. The warm heart that was touched by the sufferings of the

³ August, 1899.

soldiers in the trenches of the Crimea still responded to the cry of miserable humanity wherever it was heard.

As I turned to leave her she was leaning back against the pillow she so seldom left, her blue eyes shining, her sweet smile radiating her calm face, her last words of cheer and blessing.

The great heart is still, the beautiful hands are folded in the last sleep, but surely of her it may be said more fully than of any woman known to history, "She doth rest from her labors and her works do follow her."

It is an interesting circumstance in connection with the death of Florence Nightingale that the first person to hear the message, direct from the cable operator who received it at the Commercial Cable station, Hazel Hill, Nova Scotia, was one of our own pioneer nurses, Miss M. E. P. Davis.

Miss Davis was spending her vacation with a niece, a Garfield Hospital graduate, formerly Miss E. Katherine White, who is the wife of Mr. F. F. Ramsay at the cable station there. It happened that he received the message, to relay it, at nine in the evening and immediately crossed over to his home and put it into Miss Davis's hands. Before the news could be made public over this continent, these two nurses were paying homage to her memory.

May 28/97

10, SOUTH STREET,
PARK LANE, W.

Dear Madam

Thank you very much for your book which is admirable for lady-mothers. But what do you do for poor mothers who have hardly one if one of those conveniences & arrangements which you so justly advocate.

District Nurses when acting as Maternity Nurses for the poor mothers & infants have to improvise substitutes for these leaflets, tho' excellent ones are given by Hospitals & Infirmary. It appears to be as much use to the mother as they would be if given to the infant.

But if all District Nurses & Midwives (some do) knew how to attend not only to the baby but to the back babies, something might be done.

The ignorance of mothers as to feeding, clothing, washing their babies say up to 2 years old is something past belief.

Doctors say that indigestion before 2 years old is scarcely ever cured thro' life - And, they say, the want of milk for babies, since all milk now is sent up to the great towers by rail, is causing a national degeneration.

Suppose a toothless child of some months old, & you ask the mother what it has, she always

Answer: It has what we have
We in Hospitals know this very
well.

Then cleanliness both of the
mother after her delivery &
later on in their 'one-room'
dwelling places where no privacy
is possible & of the child
is does not exist.

Ask at Blind Asylums how
many are ^{blind} from birth, from
want of cleanliness of the eyes
at & after birth.

Till every mother knows
how to manage her babies, till
every child has a fair chance
of health, we are only on
the threshold of training.

one. Yet perhaps upon
nothing else does the health
of the rising generation so
much depend.

Be sure that every
District Nurse, not only in
London but in the Country
^{shall} know this. [Perhaps in
America & Canada not only
trained Nurses but mothers
do know it.]

We have tons of Nursing
books: full of Technical & not
Common Sense words; full of
Analyses of food &c &c, (by
which even Doctors themselves
never guide themselves)

Copied from one another -
full of Physiology (write a
skeleton of course at the
beginning - We want not a
skeleton but a wholesome baby)
also all the Physiological
mistakes copied from one
to the other - full of bacilli
& all the fads of the present
day - & not of cleanliness -

We want a book, written
in English & not in Latin-Greek

At present we call Milk
Milk, but we shall soon get
to call it the lacteal secretion

In London the ~~large~~ majority
of the well trained District
Nurses are gentlemen,

& therefore appreciate English
Educated Women, in the
country they are not, &
therefore the more inclined
to fine words, from which you
have ^{to save them} ~~to~~ save them.
I wish you had taken
a course of poor people -
while you were in England
But now - may we have
a book for the poor people's
District Nurses?

I am obliged to stop, & you
will be glad - Fare you very
well - let us hear of you
again - about many things (besides
milk) in a book for poor nursing -
Yours sincerely
F. Nightingale
Miss Scott

RED CROSS WORK



IN CHARGE OF

JANE A. DELANO, R.N.

Chairman of National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

At a meeting of the Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service at the office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, December 7, 1910, the following members were present: Miss Delano, chairman; Mrs. Draper, Miss Boardman, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Tice, General Torney, Major Lynch, and Miss Nevins.

The chairman read a number of reports from different states, when Mrs. Draper suggested that these be curtailed unless there were points of special importance to be referred to the committee.

The District of Columbia having requested, through its delegate, that registration be made a requirement for enrollment in the Red Cross Nursing Service, the subject was thoroughly discussed and the committee, while approving of the principle, decided that it was too soon at present to make that condition. Miss Boardman moved, seconded by Miss Maxwell, that the subject be referred to the next meeting of the committee to be held in Boston at the time of the annual meeting of the Associated Alumnae. This motion was carried.

The chairman reported that the delegate from New York had suggested the following change in the rules under the "Duties of State Committees": Omit the following: "but in sections where there is an affiliated organization representing a majority of the trained nurses in that locality, such appointment shall be made from names submitted by the executive committee of that organization," and insert: "and these organizations shall be invited to submit nominations for these local committees and it is desirable that these candidates shall be themselves enrolled nurses." Mrs. Draper moved, seconded by Mrs. Tice, that this change be adopted, and the committee was unanimously favorable. It was then agreed that nurses on committees organized for Red Cross work might be enrolled for administrative work only in case of need.

With reference to the enrollment of male nurses, General Torney

moved, seconded by Mrs. Draper, that the committee was not prepared to consider them at present. The motion was carried.

Concerning the reports of local committees, Mrs. Draper moved that such reports be sent to the state committees and then to the national committee. After some discussion, Miss Boardman amended the motion as follows: The names of the local committees and the number of nurses enrolled shall be sent in duplicate to the state committee and to Washington. This amendment was adopted.

Miss Boardman then proposed that a circular stating the purposes of the Red Cross and containing the rules for the enrollment of nurses be prepared to send out to applicants. Mrs. Draper made a motion to this effect, seconded by Mrs. Tice, and it was carried.

Mrs. Tice asked if there were any objections to a state and local committee acting as one, and was assured not, there being an example in that of the District of Columbia.

The chairman suggested that a circular letter be prepared to send out to superintendents of schools for nurses with the form for the training-school credentials. It was moved by Mrs. Draper, seconded by Miss Boardman, that such a letter be written by the chairman and secretary of this committee. This motion was carried.

Mrs. Tice mentioned that the application of Miss Persons, the president of the Illinois State Committee and a valuable member, had been refused because she had had but one year of training in an excellent school giving no longer course at that time. She had had, however, post-graduate work in the Presbyterian Hospital and in social service work. It was moved by Miss Boardman, seconded by Mrs. Draper, that an exception be made in this instance, but that all future similar applications be referred to the committee. Unanimously adopted.

A letter from Miss Wald to Mr. Schiff was then read by the chairman. Miss Wald set forth the needs of the rural communities for nursing, and wished to know if the Red Cross might not consider taking up such a work. While the fact was recognized by the committee that effort should be made to keep up the interest of enrolled nurses, it was thought that preparation for war and emergency work in the form of lectures from army officers, if possible, and later, perhaps, the formation of home nursing classes was preferable to any other nursing work by the Red Cross at present.

Mrs. Draper strongly urged that the Red Cross direct its attention for some time to come to the subject of thorough organization. Mrs. Tice, after further discussion, finally moved that a committee including Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn, and Miss Maxwell be appointed to

confer with Miss Wald. This was seconded by General Torney and carried.

Mrs. Draper then offered the following resolution: It is the belief of this committee that for the present it should confine itself to the organization of state and local committees, to the enrollment of nurses, and to the military instruction of such enrolled nurses. The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Tice and carried.

Major Lynch, with the chairman and secretary of this committee, was then requested to arrange for this instruction during the coming year. General Torney thought that near the cities, especially, lectures might be secured.

Mrs. Draper offered the following resolution: That institutional members should understand that when nurses are required in emergency, Red Cross nurses should be selected.

Mrs. Draper then brought up the question of assistance to the chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service. The small office of the superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps is wholly inadequate, and she is no longer able to do the constantly increasing work of this committee unaided. Major Lynch moved that the Red Cross be asked to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$1200 annually for salary of a clerk and room rent. Mrs. Tice seconded this motion and it was carried.

Concerning the construction of local committees, on page 10 in the rules, the committee amended the paragraph that the membership might not be obligatory, but that local Red Cross chapters may be represented.

Major Lynch moved that stationery and postage be allowed the local committees by the central body, when requested.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

G. M. NEVINS,
Secretary.

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL AS A FACTOR IN CO-ORDINATING SOCIAL AGENCIES *

BY ANNIE LAWS
Secretary, Cincinnati Chapter

"FRIENDSHIP, and not competition, the business of life" was the title of an address delivered in Cincinnati a short while ago by Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus. The following quotation from

* Read at the sixth annual meeting of the American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., December 6, 1910.

the address seems to fit in with the spirit of the subject which the secretary of the Cincinnati chapter of the Red Cross was requested to briefly present at this annual meeting:

"Friendship and co-operation, not competition, are the realities of human nature. The business of life should be the promotion of friendship. The normal industry is the organization of good will, the perfect government is the co-operation of all for the common good."

Perhaps no other organization in the world carries with it the possibility of so fully exemplifying this statement as the Red Cross, with its national centres in every country of the world, its systematized arrangements for organized and voluntary relief work in time of war, for national and international relief in time of peace, its opportunities for mitigating sufferings caused by fire, floods, famine, disease, and disaster of all kinds, and its ability to co-ordinate agencies of all sorts in preventive measures tending to minimize in great degree the possibility of the occurrence of great calamities, of whatsoever nature they may be.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that differentiation of interest produces many different working groups of able people; each one of which, however, is apt to magnify the importance of its own line of effort, occasionally causing the larger view to be obscured in the concentration of attention on some detail which, important as it may be, is only a small part of the great mosaic of the whole. And yet, without that centred effort, some part of the mosaic would be left incomplete.

The great lines of differentiation into which the Red Cross work naturally falls, viz., war relief, national relief, and international relief, are capable each one of being subdivided into many minor divisions, each one of which is essential to the working out of the whole. It is perhaps a lack of an extended outlook, breadth of vision, and deep insight into all of these relationships, that causes many of the worries, annoyances, and frictions, with which often the most helpful work for humanity is beset.

In comparing the various lines of helpfulness outlined in the policy of the Red Cross, perhaps no two factors stand out more prominently, as meeting the greatest need of the greatest number, than the ones designated the "first aid" and "nursing" departments. It is said that, "The fate of a wounded man depends into whose hands he first falls," but it is also true that the fate of suffering men, women, and children depends largely upon those hands which give the intelligent, skilled, and sympathetic daily care which is so largely the means of conserving precious human life.

The great field of trained nursing, without which at the present time the home, the institution, the community, the country, the world would feel a common loss, has come into existence within a comparatively short time; and the world is still mourning the loss of the dear "Lady with a Lamp" who stands in the great history of the past as a "noble type of good heroic womanhood," of whose work it has been said, "From it has arisen a system of nursing extending all over the civilized world,"—a change which a modern sociologist calls "perhaps the best fruit the past half century has to show." Training schools for nurses have passed their pioneer stage and are recognized for their true value, and now that hospitals, institutions and private homes have, in degree at least, been furnished their quota of service, attention is being more closely directed to several aspects of the work, each one of which has an important service to humanity to perform.

First, universities and colleges are beginning to recognize the need in this department of work, as in others, of giving greater educational opportunities to the leaders in the movement, that upon a solid foundation of knowledge and principle shall be built the superstructure of practice and experience; those who are to train others must first be well trained and prepared themselves, with a solid educational foundation upon which to rest their especial branch of work.

Second, the army nurse, the visiting nurse for the poor and needy, and the social service nurse for the hospital and institution must be the most wisely selected, the best trained, and the most skilled nurses to be found, and not, as has often been the case in the past, those discarded by the skilled superintendent finding occupation under those not familiar enough with the work itself to realize the limitations and deficiencies of the one employed.

The Red Cross has now its national committee appointed by the War Relief Board, and in placing the responsibility of the selection of nurses upon well-established nursing organizations in the various states, the title "American Red Cross Nurse" will soon, as has been said, carry with it a prestige not to be lightly regarded, and by which the bearer will be eagerly sought and carefully guarded.

In most communities, organizations known as visiting nurse associations are doing for the poor and needy what the army nurse does in time of war; and inasmuch as there is no sex, creed, sect, or nationality in suffering, the visiting nurse is at the present time becoming one of the most potent factors in the general social work of a community—one who becomes a natural co-ordinating social agent. One of the problems connected with the relief work in the community of the Cincinnati Red

Cross Chapter has been the fact that the antituberculosis work for the past few years has been hampered by internal limitations and conditions, which have prevented the best work being accomplished; and while the sale of the Red Cross seal has for two years been relegated to that organization, it has been with a consciousness of its serious disabilities and limitations.

Last year, in January, a visiting nurse association was formally organized, as a result, however, of previous years of experience and preparation. The superintendents of the training schools for nurses connected with all of the leading hospitals in the city occupy places on the Board of Trustees, and the Committee on Nurses and Applications is composed entirely of superintendents of training schools. This organization supplies nurses to the sick poor without cost; teaches families to properly care for the patients, observe the laws of hygiene, and thus prevent disease; loans articles for the sick room, and responds to all emergency calls; and employs only trained nurses from the best hospitals, selecting those adapted for social service work.

Starting in January, 1910, with one trained, experienced visiting nurse as superintendent, and with no capital, it now has fifteen nurses busily at work, headquarters furnished and equipped, a number of stations with supply closets through the city, and co-operates with the Antituberculosis League, the Maternity Society, the Children's Clinic, the Ohio-Miami Clinic connected with the Municipal University, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the United Jewish Charities, the Catholic Visitation Society, the mothers' clubs connected with the free kindergartens, and with many other organizations, both directly and indirectly. During a period of eleven months, it has cared for 1151 patients and made 11,948 visits to these patients.

When this association discovered the great need of caring for tuberculous patients amongst the poor, and of teaching these families to care intelligently for their sick and their homes, it was discovered that it was impossible to apply for help to the Antituberculosis League without withdrawing patients from the care of other than district physicians. Other limitations were also found to exist.

It seemed natural to turn to the great source of helpfulness in all matters pertaining to relief work, viz., the Red Cross, and application was made and accepted that the visiting nurse association should become the agent for the present season for the sale of the Christmas seals, pledging itself to use the net proceeds strictly for tubercular work, not limited to any one organization or class of physicians. Later the Antituberculosis League made complaint to national headquarters, and the

national Red Cross director came to investigate. He appreciated the difficulty of the situation, but left to local forces the decision of what was best to be done. Representatives of both organizations met with the Red Cross representative, and the result was an agreement whereby both organizations united in an arrangement to sell the Christmas seals.

The visiting nurse association generously offered to place the proceeds in the treasury of the league, with the understanding that all tuberculous cases needing home attention be referred to the association, no matter from what source they might be reported; and the league agreed to extend relief when needed, irrespective of the physician in charge or the organization from which the call came. Representatives from both organizations formed a Central Committee.

The question, however, as a result of the deliberations, has arisen in the minds of many as to whether the great American Red Cross, pledged to help humanity in so many directions, might not extend its fostering care, through visiting Red Cross nurses, to others needing help quite as badly as tuberculous patients, in some cases more. Also, whether the fact that the Red Cross with its insignia, being so absolutely identified at Christmas time with a more limited organization, and yet being brought so prominently forward, does not tend to confuse the minds of many people and obscure the larger significance of the Red Cross, and make it appear as an adjunct rather than as the great international and national emblem.

The Cincinnati Red Cross Chapter will follow with interest the present combination, and trusts, to paraphrase a well-known quotation, that what we *do* will thunder so loud it will drown what we *say* we are going to do; and that a concrete illustration may be offered of the Red Cross Christmas seal becoming a factor in the co-ordination of social agencies in the community.

The announcement of one of the projects undertaken to swell the sales contains the names of many people prominent in the community in all the agencies making for social betterment.

Perhaps no more fitting words could be found with which to close this report than one of the concluding sentences in the Red Cross address delivered before the National Conservation Congress:

"Above the passion of war, amidst the desolation of terrible disasters, in the dangers of the daily occupations so many of our fellowmen must undergo to earn their livelihood, does not the Red Cross conserve, protect, and extend the great bond of human brotherhood, and, touched by sorrow, make the whole world kin?" Could there be a better factor in the co-ordinating of social agencies?

NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS



[This department has a two-fold purpose,—to keep nurses in this country in touch with the work of missionary nurses, and to put missionary nurses in touch with each other, for an interchange of ideas, questions, and suggestions. All nurses engaged in mission work, of every creed and country, are invited to contribute to its columns.]

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND MISSIONARY BREAD MAKING *

BY MRS. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DURING the winter of 1875-6 I had the great pleasure of hearing Dr. Hamlin preach in Boston, and of taking dinner with him after church at a friend's house. In the course of conversation he told us about one of the great difficulties missionaries have in heathen lands, that is, the procuring of work for converts who are obliged to give up their former ways of earning a living because their neighbors and customers, even their families, will no longer employ them.

Dr. Hamlin started several small industries, and at last decided that as bread was one of the necessities of life, the best thing he could do was to establish a bakery. Dr. Hamlin knew nothing whatever about the work, but he donned a white cap and apron and after a few failures succeeded in making a good loaf of bread. Encouraged by this success, he made a quantity of bread which found a ready sale, and then began to teach some of the natives his new trade. For some time the "missionary bakery," as it was called, paid its way, and also enabled a number of native Christians to support themselves and their families.

Soon after the Crimean War began, in 1856-7, a hospital for wounded soldiers was opened at Scutari, and it was there that Miss Florence Nightingale began her famous self-denying labors as nurse. Almost at once she complained of the quality of the bread that was furnished by the British Government for hospital use, and asked where she could buy better, saying that she would rather pay for good bread out of her own pocket than feed such wretched stuff to the poor men under her care. Her attention was called to Dr. Hamlin's bakery, and the result was that for many months the missionary bakery was patronized

* Prepared for a boys' missionary club in 1891, and not previously published.

by the English to such an extent that quite a large sum of money was realized for the use of the board in Turkey. Dr. Hamlin said that flour became very high, and was often of a very inferior grade, but he never took advantage of the necessities of the hospital to charge an unfair price, or to give the soldiers poor bread, as many less conscientious bakers might have done.

One day as the fresh bread, piled up in great stacks, was being taken to the hospital in a boat, a steamer, on the deck of which an American gentleman was standing, passed the boat, and the gentleman said to the captain, "What good-looking bread! Where did it come from?" When told the story of the missionary baker, Mr. Robert, for that was the man's name, said, "I must look up Dr. Hamlin; such a man is worth knowing."

The result of his looking up the doctor was that Mr. Robert became intensely interested in missionary work in Turkey and gave large amounts of money to found a college in Constantinople, to which he gave his own name, and of which the first president was Dr. Cyrus Hamlin.

ITEMS

Spirit of Missions for December reports the appointment of the following missionary nurses, as well as that of Miss Lowe, which we had before noted: for St. Matthew's Hospital, Fairbanks, Alaska, Clara C. Johnston, a New England graduate who has recently practised her profession in Roxbury, Mass.; for Sagada, Philippine Islands, Lillian M. Owen, a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; for the University Hospital, Manila, Elizabeth Gibson, graduate of the Boston City Hospital; for Mayaguez, Porto Rico, where she will do district nursing for the present, Una F. Dudley, graduate of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of November 8 reports the appointment to the University Medical School Hospital, Canton, China, of Mabel Maehar, who at one time held a position in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The *Alaskan Churchman* for November reports the summary of work done at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Valdez, between November 1909, and November, 1910. The number of patients was 61; surgical cases, 39; births, 6; deaths, 3; number of hospital days, 709.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

UNA AND HER LIONS

THE beautiful tribute written by Miss Nightingale to the memory of Agnes Jones, whose heroic life-work as a nurse was too soon terminated by an untimely death at her post, should be familiar to all nurses, and the desire to honor those whose deeds were noble should lead all travellers in the modern sisterhood to visit the old, grimy gray mass of the work-house hospital at Liverpool which was the scene of her labors.

On a dull, rainy day with lowering sky, the writer went forth to see it. So vast is its extent and so forbidding are its high bare stone walls that for the greater part of an hour one may wander about outside searching for the entrance to its gloomy interior. Absorbed in recollections of Agnes Jones in her young devotion and ardor and her immense task in bringing humanity and loving service into that drear place, it seemed more in keeping with the aspect of her problem there to view the buildings from outside first, and even to shrink, in spirit, from their gray stones; to look vainly for an entrance, to feel as if there were none, as if all inside were some other world of unknown and mysterious character. How must she have felt when for the first time she approached and entered it?

The Brownlow Hill Workhouse with its infirmary is extensive enough to shelter several thousand people. It is like a small walled town of many buildings, and has features more extraordinary than one can easily find elsewhere in many travels. As one walks through its mazes one receives a most vivid and terrible impression of how the crime of poverty was regarded by our ancestors only fifty years ago. One enters through a portal-gate and past a little porter's lodge and then through immense distances of winding ways laid between high stone walls, bare, hard, and forbidding exceedingly. One gets the impression that those old-time architects tried actually to bar out the sight of the sky and the distance from those who had to walk from one building to another, or that the inmates of those ungracious dwellings were so wild to escape that even their pathway along from one part to another

had to be lined on both sides with high prison walls. No tree or blade of grass or hint of beauty or consoling nature meets the eye; coming through between walls one meets buildings, all of stone again, with prison-like walls and small windows, flagged walks and vistas of other walls and other flagged courts and walks. A set of buildings so expressive of human forlornity and hopelessness one might never see again.

When Agnes Jones entered this vast institution to make over the system of nursing within it, she found indeed a mass of human existence corresponding in dreariness and squalor to the worst that its architecture could suggest, but the sacrifice of her life there was not in vain, for to-day the transformation that she wrought has had its full fruition, and the memory of the past fades like a dream before the present scenes. Troops of young, fresh, and pretty nurses, in pink or blue, now brighten the dull paths between the stone prison walls and cheer alike the eyes and spirit. The old wards are clean, quiet, well-kept, and even have an air of comfort though their windows are small and the general style is like that of our oldest city hospitals.

Agnes Jones' little room with her bedroom attached is almost as she left it at her death; plain, severely furnished, a little office on the ground floor of one of the buildings; here she had her headquarters, from whence she made her rounds by day and night. Typhus is now unheard of in Brownlow Hill Infirmary, but it was typhus of which Agnes Jones died after her short period of most intensive and soul-racking work. She was one of the first of English nurses to die, and Miss Nightingale saw many after her pass away, but none should be longer remembered than Una, who conquered the lions and set the example of regeneration for all the workhouse hospitals of England.

HISTORY OF NURSING TRANSLATED INTO GERMAN

THE German nurses' journal of December 1 gave Sister Agnes's joyful recital of the completion of the German translation of the first volume of a "History of Nursing" and promptly on Christmas Eve came a copy as a Christmas gift to the authors. The second volume is to be done next year. The German edition is a beautiful and artistically bound book, somewhat larger than the English, as Sister Agnes had added new footnote material on German subjects. Also the authors had sent her some new material found in French libraries too late for the original English edition, but which will be added to revisions. The illustrations are the same, except that one new one appears in the German volume, namely, a charming photograph of Amalia Sieveking. The illustrations were sent over by the Putnams from the original

plates. The publisher that Sister Agnes's lucky star led her to is quite the most incredible fairy story that we have ever heard of. Let us tell in Sister Agnes's own words what he has done.

"The work of translation I could very well take upon myself" (we have told already how Sister Agnes withdrew to Switzerland last summer and there translated the History), "but to undertake the cost of publication would be impossible. However, I never doubted that the way would open, and had taken the opportunity of inquiring among various important firms long before beginning in earnest with the book. Then Sister Elizabeth Kollman, in Dresden, suggested that I approach Herr Consul Vohsen, the proprietor of the Dietrich Reimer publishing house (geographical publications, and one of the noted German firms), as she believed that he would understand our interests. A few weeks after my first letter to Herr Vohsen the signed contract was in my hands! A fairly full correspondence and some still fuller talk had won for us the unselfish interest of a man whose character is shown in his brief remark to me: 'The important question is, whether a book is needed—not whether it will pay.' German, practical idealism! And that it was given to me to convince him of the needfulness of this book, will always seem to me one of the greatest successes of my work. But Consul Vohsen did not only undertake the risk of publication. When he heard more about the unpaid and unselfish work of nurses in carrying on international movements of uplift, he said his firm would take no profits from the book whatever, but simply the costs of publication and distribution, and any income beyond this should revert to us for our uses. Can any, among our Sisters, realize the emotions with which I went home from that interview? To find sympathetic and noble minds is always a joy, but the hour when a great and long-cherished wish is in such wise fulfilled, is never to be forgotten."

Now, is not that a publishing fairy tale? A part of the profits (if any there are) is to go to the Sick and Pension Fund of the German Nurses' Association, and part to international work. To all his other kindnesses, Herr Vohsen added the services of a highly trained literary critic of the firm, Miss Estelle du Bois-Reymond, who went over the entire wording of the translation.

Sister Agnes's own part of the work was little less than impossible. In three and a half months she had finished the whole first volume, besides writing two hundred association business letters and preparing a long report on association matters. It was an intense bit of work. All the German quotations (and they are many) were looked up and taken from the originals. Indefatigably the nurses in Berlin ran back

and forth to the Royal Library. Even from New York went over original German text. Hippocrates must be quoted from German translations, and after the printer had begun type-setting it was found that one quotation was not in the Berlin library. Searching far and wide finally unearthed it in the library of the Minister of War. The last sheets of manuscript were completed just two minutes before the closing of mail-time previous to Sister Agnes's departure from Switzerland!

THE THIRD VOLUME OF NURSING HISTORY

THE third volume, which is to be sold entirely for the benefit of the International Council of Nurses' treasury, no private profits to exist in it outside of the publisher's royalty, is now rapidly approaching completion, although it has been impossible to give to it the unbroken consecutive time that was given to the first two volumes. It is hoped that a steady, even if small, income may flow regularly into the international treasury from Volume III, and nurses all over the world are assisting in its preparation with the greatest unselfishness and readiness. It will not be the work of two but of many, and this will give it additional claims to interest. Miss Louise Brent, head for a number of years of the Children's Hospital in Toronto, will prepare the chapter on Canada. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick has generously promised to be responsible for the English material, Mme. Mannerheim has gathered and sent the Finnish chapter with some lovely photographs, the Danish nurses are writing their chapter, Miss Hester Maclean, assistant inspector of hospitals in New Zealand, will supply the history of that country's nursing, and the chapters on the other countries will be largely original material carefully looked over by the nurses competent to revise them. From far India has come a bundle of material gathered by Mrs. Klosz, editor of the *Nursing Journal of India*, who took an immense amount of extra trouble for this purpose, not allowing even a visit from the stork to interfere. The third volume should, therefore, when finished, embody to nurses in the rank and file the eager and unselfish spirit of co-operation, which makes all things easy or at least possible, and they can best show their appreciation by buying a copy of it. Although it will be of the same form and pattern as the first two volumes, it may be bought separately from them.

THE CONQUEST OF VENEREAL DISEASE

THE great campaign against venereal disease is well under way in all parts of the world, and the nursing press has rallied nobly to the front of the fight. Every month shows articles and gives report of

stirring addresses made before nurses and of their devoted adherence to the cause of outrooting these most unnecessary diseases. The British journal for November 26 has an editorial on the eradication of venereal diseases; *Nursing Notes* for December considers them in an article by "M.D." called "Preventable Diseases"; *Kai Tiaki* for October has a splendid article by Dr. Agnes Bennett; everywhere the women physicians are upraising the new standard of sex morality. New Zealand has passed a new Health Act making venereal diseases reportable to Boards of Health, and, as women vote in New Zealand, the provisions of this act will not be one-sided. Great Britain has an active movement going on in favor of making infantile ophthalmia notifiable, as it already is in some continental countries.

Most encouraging, the fight against prostitution has had a notable victory in the conclusions of the Fourth International Congress for the Repression of the White Slave Trade held in Spain last October. At that congress it was definitely and almost generally agreed that the principal source of the white slave trade is the existence of tolerated houses of prostitution, that is, of houses which are protected and permitted by city officials and the police. Such houses are an inevitable part of all systems of regulation, and are also inevitable wherever a system of "segregation" is allowed, or wherever there is a corrupt alliance between the police and commercial vicious elements even though legal regulation does not exist. This explains why we have a white slave trade in this country, though we have no state regulation of vice (the Page bill having been declared unconstitutional in this respect). The discussions and conclusions on this point by the congress should silence once and for all those feeble if well-meaning apologists of prostitution, who advocate segregation or the confining of houses of prostitution to certain quarters of the city. This is the very pivot of the trade in girls.

The International Council of Women sent inquiries to twenty-two countries in regard to the sixth question before the Madrid congress, namely, "What are the sources of the white slave traffic?" and the national councils of women of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, America, Australia and Roumania all reported with emphasis that regulation of prostitution is the fundamental cause of the white slave trade.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITING NURSING AND SOCIAL WELFARE



IN CHARGE OF
BY MISS LOANE

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND DISTRICT NURSING *

By MISS S. LOANE

IN the summer of 1895 I asked Miss Florence Nightingale to read the MS. of an article, "Incidental Opportunities of District Nursing," which subsequently appeared in *NURSING NOTES*. Miss Nightingale was not only kind enough to do this, but she appended the notes given below. Their chief interest lies in the emphasis that she lays on the facts that the district nurse needs to have more complete training than any other nurse, that while maternity work is an essential part of district nursing, the practice of midwifery is almost incompatible with it, and that the district nurse should organize neighborly help, not discourage it, and help to develop family life, not to undermine it.

THE DISTRICT NURSE

"I have read with the utmost care and with great interest Miss Loane's MS. on the extension of district nursing, and as she asks me to let her know my opinion of it, I will try to do so, provided she will excuse me if my opinion seems more curt than I should wish, and provided I may throw myself upon her kindness to consider that to criticize forty pages is a task that one who has no leisure, but the most pressing work, can hardly undertake with justice to the older claims.

"The first thing a district nurse has to do is to *nurse*. It is the nursing, the giving ease and comfort (physical) to the patients, which gives her influence. They feel their poor bodies relieved by her. But all the preaching inculcated in this MS.—the tone of which is excellent—will be of no avail unless she has that *entrée* to the patients' hearts.

"So far from the nurse standing alone, the ungrudging helpfulness of poor neighbors is the one glorious feature of poor life. As soon as

* Reprinted from *Nursing Notes*.

they find that a nurse is there, and what they give will not be spent in drink, there comes in, *e.g.*, a nightgown for the sick and dirty baby, wood and coal for a fire, a kettle full of hot water, a clean blanket, possibly a penn'orth of milk for the sick baby, etc., from the different neighbors.

"It must never be forgotten that the influence of a cultivated woman as district nurse is invaluable for preventing drunkenness. If the father or mother has been seen drunk by the nurse, she will never see him or her in that state again.

"It is very desirable that the nurse should be sent to the patient by the doctor—thus will she get real *nursing* cases—or by a minister of religion, or by the district visitor, etc. But even in these two latter cases there is great danger that the nurse may be sent merely because she will be 'sympathetic,' or will give something, and not because she will *nurse*.

"It is one of the principal duties of a district nurse or of her superintendent to give notice to the sanitary authorities of any defect which the poor people can't remedy. But care must be taken not to set the patient at loggerheads with his landlord. He may be turned out in a place where there is no other room to be had, or cottage.

"It is needless to say that a district nurse must be even a better trained nurse than a hospital nurse, because she has so much less help at hand. There must be nothing of the amateur about her. She has not the doctor always at hand. She has to teach the patient's family to carry out her instructions (we hear much more often of the 'born nurse' than we find her).

"The district nurse must always be under a doctor—nothing else will save her from becoming herself a quack. She must never give money, but she must know the places where things necessary for the patient can be had. This is always easy in London—not so easy in the country.

"And now only to bless Miss Loane on her way, and to regret that I am really so pressed by work that it is impossible to finish these notes as I intended, or to arrange what I have written so badly, I have work which must be done. I think I had better send off this letter as it is, hoping to finish it another day. I am sorry to write so scappily. But it is unavoidable."

IS YOUR TOWN INVESTING IN THE AMERICAN OF TO-MORROW?

By H. GRACE FRANKLIN, R.N.

Director Women's Charity Association School for Mothers, El Paso, Texas
(Continued from page 293)

AFTER working six months in El Paso I realized that we had a condition to face peculiar to that city, and unless something was done to insure the baby a square deal, El Paso would always have a South Side made up of a foreign population.

I was told that but five American babies had died last year against 319 Mexican babies, and this convinced me that it was not the climate or El Paso, that it must be due to the ignorance of the Mexican and the conditions under which he lived. I appeared before the Woman's Charity Association, April 6, and urged them to take up this work, and the women took hold with a vim. There was no money in the treasury to carry on the work, therefore Mrs. H. D. Slater was appointed chairman of a committee to raise funds, and with the assistance of Mrs. Horace B. Stevens and the support of the *El Paso Herald* the funds were raised and the work started May 1, 1910.

El Paso has been loyal in her support, she has believed in the company and subscribed generously to the stock. Her dividends have been great in the lives of innocent babies, sick children restored to health, homes improved, and many mothers made happier because the little offspring, for which so much had been endured, is alive and there is not written after its name on a death certificate "still-born"; and best of all, five and one-half months' work has been carried out with the amount of money raised for a four months' campaign, and no appeal has gone uncared for. The city and county have been most loyal in their support, not only with money but in many ways. It is a great satisfaction to work and feel you have the co-operation of the health department and the county officials.

The Woman's Charity Association maintains two distinct departments: the Relief Department and the Woman's Charity Association School for Mothers. It is with the Woman's Charity Association School for Mothers I wish to deal.

This school for mothers maintains nine distinct departments: the exhibit, the baby clinic, class for mothers, sewing class, fresh-air department, milk depot, ice depot, prophylactic club, and field nursing, from the Children's Dispensary.

The Exhibit.—This consists of home-made hammocks, beds, refriger-

erators, baby clothing, bottles, nipples, etc., just what to use and what not to use. This exhibit is open from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M., and any mother may be sent here to learn what she should use for her baby. Often in making visits to homes, a baby is found lying on the floor or sleeping in the bed with several people, food may be kept in an unclean place, and the milk may sour because there is no proper place to keep it. At once the woman is sent to the exhibit to learn just how to care for these different things.

Baby Clinic.—The baby clinic is under the care of Dr. W. C. Kluttz, a specialist in children's diseases, and is held at the El Paso County Dispensary. Here the babies are examined, treatment ordered, and close supervision kept over them. Dr. Kluttz's success has been wonderful, for the babies come to us when they are so ill that it seems impossible to save them, and yet our mortality is low. The doctor also sees the feeding cases at the dispensary, and the mothers report, with the babies, weekly.

Classes for Mothers.—The mothers are taught how to bathe the baby, how to give sponge baths, to make mustard paste, give irrigations, prepare the food for bottle-fed babies, etc., in fact they are instructed how to properly care for their children.

Sewing Class.—This is for the mothers of the South Side and they meet once a week and are taught how to sew, also how to dress their children. A night gown is an unknown article on the South Side, but our mothers are being taught the use of it. The school for mothers furnishes everything, the mother makes the garment and it is hers to take home when completed. They bring their younger children with them to the club-room, and after the sewing is through for the afternoon, they are served with milk and crackers. As three-fifths of the mothers are nursing young babies you can see the wisdom in this.

Fresh-air Department.—Once each week from twenty to thirty-five children are taken for a car ride to some suburban point.

Milk Depot.—Clean, raw milk is given to nursing mothers, anæmic and very sick children, and to bottle-fed babies.

Ice Depot.—Free ice is dispensed to keep the milk fresh and sweet; it is also given out where needed to the very sick. Distilled water is also dispensed. This ice and water are donated by the Consumer's Ice Company and have been of the greatest aid in helping to reduce infant mortality.

Field Nursing.—A nurse is sent from the dispensary into the home, to see that the mother understands the doctor's order and carries it out correctly. In this way many lives are saved, and by visiting the homes many new cases are found and are referred to the proper relief source.

Prophylactic Club.—The members of this club are boys and girls between the ages of eight and twelve. They are children from the South Side and from our poorest homes. It is wonderful to see them improve under the influence of clean surroundings and clean suggestions. They are organized for a purpose. Motto: a clean mind, a clean body, and a clean El Paso. Object: improving living conditions on the South Side. Colors: green and white. A prize is offered to the child having the cleanest head, the cleanest body, the cleanest home, and to the one making the greatest effort to improve his or her condition. A prize is also offered to the child reporting the most unsanitary place. They are taught personal and home hygiene. Each member is given a toothbrush and powder and taught how to use it. I firmly believe that if you wish to improve a race or to improve living conditions you should begin with the children and better results will be obtained. Stimulate good citizenship in the child and you will have a clean city.

Quoting Dr. Henry Van Dyke: "What are you going to do, my brother-men, for this higher side of human life? What contributions are you going to make of your strength, your influence, your money, your self, to make a cleaner, fuller, happier, larger, nobler life possible for some of your fellowmen?"

Is your town investing in the American of to-morrow?¹

INVESTIGATION MADE BY MISS GERTRUDE BARNES,
A VISITING NURSE, FOR A COMMITTEE ON PRE-
VENTION, OF SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE
INTEREST OF THE BLIND, CLEVELAND, OHIO

IN making this report to you it is not necessary to review the history of midwifery or point out the many reasons for its existence, but rather to bring before you some of the methods and circumstances under which it is being practised in our own city. A little explanation of how the midwives' names were obtained and how their histories were taken may make clearer what follows. We are indebted to the Board of Health for its list of registered and unregistered midwives, to Dr. Hammond for another list, and to several of the visiting nurses as well as to the midwives themselves.

Each midwife was called upon in her own home, and unless she was there, no history was taken. Her own statement as to her nationality, ability to read and write, and general care of her patient was accepted.

¹ An interesting statistical report is omitted from lack of space.—Ed.

Her bag and its contents were only noted when inspected, and her diploma and license were counted when seen.

The list from the Board of Health contains 134 names, of which 56 are registered, 53 unregistered, and 25 uncertain. The other list often repeats those names already in the City Hall, but seven have been seen who are not registered and evidently are not sending birth certificates to the City Hall.

Ninety-one histories have been taken. Nationalities represented as follows: 21 German, 18 Hungarian, 14 Bohemian, 11 Austrian, 11 Slavish, 10 Polish, 3 Italian, 2 Russian-Jew, 1 Irish.

Of this number, 75 read and write a foreign language; 5 read and write English; 10 can neither read or write any language; 1 can read (but not write) English; 32 speak English (for the most part poorly); 21 have Ohio State license; 23 have Probate Court license; 47 have no license (16 of whom have no sign); 46 have foreign diplomas; 13 have diplomas from United States (8 of these from a Cleveland school).

Of the City Hall list of 134: Registered 56, 5 have moved and could not be located, 1 has died, 11 have new addresses. Unregistered 53: 1 could not be located, 1 has moved out of the city, 8 are licensed, 17 have new addresses, 3 are listed under the wrong names. Uncertain listing 25: 9 have state license, 5 have been listed before under other names, 3 have new addresses; 23 of the 134 have not been visited; 7 unregistered have been seen who are not on the City list.

Of the 91 midwives whose histories have been taken, 17 have practised 30 years or more, 36 have practised 20 years or more, 13 have practised 10 years or less.

After these midwives begin to practise they have no further instruction or supervision and have to use their own judgment. How much can a midwife of 40 or 30 or even 20 years ago know about modern asepsis and antisepsis?

Fifty-one of these women say that they do not use any medicine in the baby's eyes. Some who are using drugs use borax, "a little camphor water," salt water, Dr. Thomas' celebrated eye water, etc. Most of the midwives know enough to report "sore" eyes to a physician, but some have a very poor understanding of the real meaning of infected eyes. One old woman said, "In all her practice she has had only two cases and they were nine days old"; another said, "Some doctor from Columbus told her to let him know if babies had sore eyes but she has not had any yet."

Our State requires the midwife to report to the City Hall all births at which she is in attendance, but one midwife who cannot read or write and is without a diploma or license, when asked about birth certificate

blanks said she had none but she always told her priest about new-born babies. Another, who cannot read or write English, who holds no state license and who does not have a sign on her house, had her husband explain how they wrote in the answers on the birth blanks, and later took them to one of two physicians of their own nationality, who puts his signature to the certificates before sending them to the City Hall.

At present some of the most illiterate and least qualified women, without any diploma, hold old probate court license allowing them to practise midwifery on the same basis with the more recently-trained and state-licensed women. We are informed that within our own city we have a school of midwifery, graduating midwives after a course of instruction varying in time from four lectures of one hour each to a term of six months.

One woman reports that soon after coming to Cleveland she advertised as a midwife in a local paper; that then the physician in charge of the Cleveland School of Midwifery sent a woman who spoke her language to tell her to come to see him, which she did. This midwife has Budapest and Roumanian diplomas dated 1905 and her outfit is very neat and complete. This physician told her she could not practise without a state license and also that she could "learn by him." She arranged to take his course, which in her case was four lectures of one hour each. In her own words, she "learned just from the book, no practice." Later he advised and arranged for her to go to Indianapolis, to take the state examination. After passing these examinations the state board wrote to ask where she expected to locate in Indiana. She had not planned to leave Cleveland, but upon the same doctor's advice she went into Indiana again for a few days, he having written the state board as to where to send her license. She said she had to go to the town to "get her paper and to swear." For this instruction and advice she says she paid \$25.00. A number of the later graduates of the Cleveland School of Midwifery have been sent into other states to take the examinations.

We are largely responsible for the type of midwife who is practising among our foreign people. The midwife comes to our country with her European diploma and a good bag containing two thin trays which telescope and hold all her equipment—glass tips, bath and clinical thermometers, scissors, tape in a small metal case, an enamel fountain syringe, bottles with their labels burned into the glass, hand brush, nail file, etc.; she comes without a knowledge of our written or spoken language, so naturally locates among her own people. She puts out her sign and is ready for work. She hears that she must have a license but almost at the same time she learns that her neighbor who has a large

practice has no "paper" and so she thinks it useless or, if she is timid, she seeks advice from a local physician who speaks her language; she gets good advice or bad, but more often indifferent. If she wishes to get the state license she must have some one to advise her and to whom can she go? Sometimes she is told that she *must* take the examination in English, again she is sent to some adjoining state where she can take it in her own language, and, through carelessness, she is sometimes sent to Columbus when the examinations are to be in Cincinnati. She tries once more to practise without a license, which she knows is illegal. After a time she discards her European bag, because it is not like the one used here, and in its place she gets a cheap small one and transfers part of her equipment to it. Later the rubber douche bag and rubber tips replace the enamel and glass ones, her bottles are broken and it costs too much to keep them filled. Gradually she grows more and more careless and in a few years a small hand-bag or a piece of newspaper will carry all she needs to take with her in her practice—scissors and string!

While our state permits the practice of midwifery could the law not be enforced and make it possible for only the best midwives to practice, thus conserving many lives and lessening much suffering?

ITEMS

ELLA P. CRANDALL, of the Department of Nursing and Health of Columbia University, addressed the nurses of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Dispensary Department, Chicago, during her recent short visit in that city, her subject being "The Present Course in Teachers College for Nurses" and her description of the work and its opportunities so interested the nurses that several of them are considering taking the course another year.

The following additions have been made to the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium staff: Bertha Michel, West Side Hospital, Chicago; Ethel E. Ennis, Wesley Hospital, Chicago; Mabelle Smith, West Side Hospital, Chicago; Amanda L. Holtje, German Hospital, Chicago; and Mary C. Wright, West Side Hospital, Chicago. Agnes P. McCleery, West Side Hospital, has resigned from the staff in order to take up private nursing. She was given a dinner by the visiting tuberculosis nurses on her last night in the work, who in this way showed in some small part their appreciation of her work and her companionship, and their regret at her change of activities.

Cora C. Hawson, Streeter Hospital, Chicago, formerly of the Chicago Visiting Nurses' Association, has accepted the position of Visiting Tuberculosis Nurse in Springfield, Ill.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



[*The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.*]

A REPLY

DEAR EDITOR: In reply to L. R.'s letter, in the December JOURNAL, I would like to say I think her suggestion an excellent one. Private duty seems to be the only branch of the nursing world that is not organized, and the private nurse is the one most in need of the support that such an organization would give.

The nurse holding a hospital position is kept in touch with all the new ideas, and is, therefore, continually advancing in her profession, while the private duty nurse on the other hand is continually falling behind if she does not have something to keep her in touch with the more progressive ideas.

Why could not the presidents of the various alumnae associations take the vote of all the private nurses in their associations on this question, and find out how many are in favor of starting an organization of this kind?

A PRIVATE NURSE.

[Our present difficulties are that we have too many, rather than too few organizations. The various alumnae associations and the Associated Alumnae are made up largely of private duty nurses, though they include also members of the teaching profession, and it would seem to us far wiser, if only from practical and economic motives, to discuss private duty problems at the sessions of these societies, already organized, than to create new bodies of nurses.—Ed.]

CARE OF MORE THAN ONE PATIENT

DEAR EDITOR: Will some of the nurses tell me through the JOURNAL what the charges should be when called into a home where there are two or more patients to care for?

I have been in homes where there have been more than one, and have received what is usual for one only.

E. N.

HOW TO KEEP FOOD WARM

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to tell E. J., who asks for suggestions in keeping food warm in a small, poorly-equipped hospital, of our improvised heater.

In Porto Rico our general kitchen was some distance from the patients' buildings, and with the trade winds constantly blowing the food was rapidly cooled until we devised the following heater:

A galvanized iron box, water tight, about 3 feet by 2 feet and 9 or 10 inches deep, with five holes, two on each end and one, a little larger, in the centre to contain a soup kettle. We bought rather shallow blue and white enamel covered dishes to fit and sink into the holes. There was a handle on each end of the heater and a faucet to let out the water. Just a few minutes before

sending the food to the diet kitchen, hot or boiling water was poured into the heater, and the covered dishes placed in the holes to warm them before serving the food. Two persons carried the food to the building. After this we had no further trouble in keeping food warm.

E. J. W.

CARE OF NURSES' FEET

DEAR EDITOR: May I sound a word of warning in the ears of superintendents of nurses?

Be careful of your probationers' feet; before they complain, watch how they walk, question them, and on their first word of complaint take them off duty and consult your orthopaedist about them.

Some years ago an acquaintance of mine ruined her feet in a Philadelphia hospital; she is still lame.

Quite recently a friend entered one of the best training schools in New York City. No attention was paid to her complaint about her feet, she has been compelled to give up a work for which she seemed well adapted, and is still suffering from the lack of ordinary care to which I think she was entitled.

MARY I. CHAMBERS,
Superintendent St. Luke's Hospital.

St. Louis, Mo.

PROGRESS IN NEW JERSEY

DEAR EDITOR: Allusion having been made in the December JOURNAL to the New Jersey State law for licensing nurses, I wish to call attention to an effort now in progress by the New Jersey State Nurses' Association, to enlist the interest of every nurse resident in the state, towards having said law repealed, or amended in such way as to enable us to set a high standard for professional education and practice.

The present law requires no examination nor any school standard, except that every nurse who practises as a trained nurse must first be licensed on presentation of a diploma, awarded by a training school connected with a hospital giving a two years' course of practical and theoretical training.

Many of us here feel that the nurses of New Jersey, in justice to themselves and to their profession, must produce something better and more progressive.

In order to enlist every graduate nurse in the state in this most important work, during the coming year it is proposed to organize six local societies, embracing the nurses of all the counties of the state; these local societies in turn to become component parts of the state association.

We need every individual nurse vitally interested because we need their help, and this law, when passed, should represent the sentiment of the mass.

The first local society was set in motion on December 7, 1910, at a meeting at Englewood, when twenty applications were received for membership, representing the nurses of two counties, those of Bergen and Passaic. Plans are also on foot to organize the three counties of Essex, Warren, and Somerset, in January, 1911, into one society.

With these combined objects in view, a mass meeting will be held at Newark early in February (date to be announced later), when Miss McIsaac will speak in the interest of this work now in progress. We feel that now is

the time for New Jersey nurses to step forward and show their mettle, that just now there is an ebb-tide in our affairs which means much to us, and there should be a ringing in the ears of every nurse on Jersey soil which will not cease till the prospect of defeat is routed, and success crowns the day.

FRANCES A. DENNIS,
State Chairman for County Work.

[In the editorial referred to in this letter, we made the statement "No state law with the exception of New Jersey makes it compulsory for nurses to be registered." We find this does not apply to Colorado or Texas. A thorough review of the laws will be given in a later issue.—Ed.]

[If "M. R. V." will send her full name and address to the editorial office of the JOURNAL, a personal reply to her question will be sent her.—Ed.]

DURING the next three months, the billboards of the United States will display 20,000 educational posters on tuberculosis, according to an announcement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

This will conclude the campaign begun a year ago, when the National Billposters' Association donated free space to the tuberculosis cause, the Poster Printers' Association offered free printing, and nine paper manufacturers gave the paper for the posters. The combined value of these several donations for this three-month campaign is nearly \$100,000.

The posters are in six different designs and are all printed in three colors. They are 7 feet wide and 9 feet high. Already nearly 2500 of these posters have been hung on the billboards of 46 different cities, and it is planned to distribute 20,000 more before April 1 in over 400 towns and cities. Any anti-tuberculosis society in the United States may receive free of charge, except for transportation, as many of these posters as can be hung on the boards in its territory. The National Association with the Tuberculosis Committee of the National Billposters and Distributors are conducting the campaign.

The posters show in graphic form how fresh air, good food, and rest cure tuberculosis; how bad air, overwork, and closed windows lead to consumption; and how the careless consumptive menaces the health of his family by spitting on the floor.

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



NATIONAL

ASSOCIATED ALUMNÆ NOTICE

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS are requested to send at once, to the secretary, any changes in offices, especially that of the secretary, as the time is drawing near when notices of annual meeting, etc., including ticket of nominations and report of committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, will be issued. A few associations have already sent notices of changes in office, but failed to give *address of secretary*.

AGNES G. DEANS, Secretary,
City Hospital, Hamilton Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

REPORT OF JOURNAL PURCHASE FUND TO JANUARY 15, 1911

PREVIOUSLY acknowledged	\$536.85
1 share of stock purchased from Mary M. Riddle.....	90.00

Balance on hand, January 15, 1911..... \$446.85

M. LOUISE TWISS, R.N., Treasurer,
419 West 144th St., New York City.

SUPERINTENDENTS' SOCIETY NOTICE

A NUMBER OF THE REPORTS OF THE LAST MEETING of the Superintendents' Society have been returned because of changes in address. If the following-named persons will send their present addresses and twelve cents in postage to Miss M. H. McMillan, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, their reports will be forwarded: Alice M. Montgomery, Mary C. Haarer, Belle Secord, June M. Baker, Amelia L. Smith, Lillian O. West, Magdalene Banzhof, Mrs. L. W. Quintard.

MARY W. McKECHNIE, R.N.,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

To the Graduate Nurses of America, Greetings:

The Committee on the Isabel Hampton Robb Educational Fund desires to enlist for the memorial to our great teacher and organizer, the individual interest and assistance of every nurse. The life of Isabel Hampton Robb was to raise nursing to the highest standard in education, in ethics, and in usefulness. From the first days of her professional career, the desire to make better in every way this work that she loved has been most conspicuous, and the compelling motive in all of her activities. Wherever the nurses' interests or larger advantages were in question, there Mrs. Robb was sure to be, a champion to our cause, than whom none ever strove more willingly or more effectually. Her labors at the Illinois Training School for Nurses, at Johns Hopkins, her large share in the organization of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools, of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, of the International Council of Nurses, and in the Course of Hospital Economics,—always these her labors showed convincingly her constant effort to give to every member of the nursing profession larger and larger opportunities for the

broadest education and culture. Now with her splendid life of accomplishment so suddenly and prematurely cut off, is it not imperatively our duty and our privilege to carry on to the highest possible achievement the work and the interests so dear to her heart?

In devising a suitable form for the proposed memorial, her closest friends and professional associates have all agreed that any memorial to Isabel Hampton Robb must be such as would promote the educational interests of nursing. The founding of the Isabel Hampton Robb Educational Fund means that as rapidly as a sum of money is collected, the income from which shall be sufficient for even one scholarship, that scholarship shall be available for the careful preparation of one more teacher who will thenceforth aid in carrying out the supreme purpose of all Mrs. Robb's endeavor.

Let us look squarely in the face this question of our personal responsibility in this matter. If each of us, nurse and woman, is making gain, we must continually discover within ourselves better purposes in life, a larger desire for growth, a clearer appreciation of our duties to others, a deeper love and reverence for our work, a more exalted conviction of all that our profession must be, and all that it must accomplish. And because Isabel Hampton Robb labored early and late for all these principles, because by her espousal of them, directly and indirectly, they have come into our lives as molding influences, our debt to her must ever be beyond what we can hope to repay.

To help to carry on the work she began is the opportunity offered to us now. Surely to the extent of our means we will give with love and gratitude to this purpose. Let us not put off our own responsibility for a single day, but each seek for herself the largest possible share in this splendid testimonial to our leader, teacher, and friend.

Trusting in your hearty and substantial co-operation,

Yours sincerely,

M. A. NUTTING,
ANNA C. MAXWELL,
ISABEL McISAAC,
G. M. NEVINS,
MARY M. RIDDLE,
ANNA C. GOODRICH,
L. L. DOCK,
JANE A. DELANO,
SOPHIA PALMER,
HELEN SCOTT HAY,

The Committee on Isabel Hampton Robb Educational Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB EDUCATIONAL FUND

PREVIOUSLY acknowledged	\$679.75
Missouri State Nurses' Association.....	50.00
Boston City Hospital Alumnae Association.....	50.00
Battle Creek Sanitarium and Hospital Training School Alumnae Association	50.00
Rowena Frasher	2.00
Roosevelt Hospital Alumnae Association, New York.....	100.00
Mt. Sinai Alumnae Association, New York.....	200.00
Gertrude Montfort	5.00

Illinois Training School for Nurses' Alumnae Association.....	300.00
Good Samaritan Hospital Training School Alumnae Association, Los Angeles	10.00
Graduate Nurses' Association, Toledo, O.....	10.00
Alumnae Association of Louisville and City Hospital Training Schools, Louisville, Ky.	50.00
Elizabeth Johnson	5.00
University of Maryland Nurses' Alumnae Association.....	25.00
Elizabeth G. Flaws	10.00
Grace Hospital Alumnae Association, Detroit.....	20.00
Maine General Hospital Alumnae Association.....	5.00
Marie Alida Gorter	5.00
Idora Rose Scroggs	10.00
German Hospital Alumnae Association, New York.....	25.00
Bena M. Henderson	25.00
Hartford Hospital School for Nurses.....	25.00

\$1661.75

Contributions should be made payable to The Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and should be sent to the chairman of the committee,

HELEN SCOTT HAY, R.N.,
509 Honore Street, Chicago.

NOTICE

NURSES ORDERING THE ENGLISH LEAFLET on masturbation will please send ten cents, for the revised edition which has come is enlarged. The pamphlet on the prostitution law of New York is five cents. A good many letters have come ordering both but only sending five or six cents. L. L. DOCK, R. N.,
265 Henry Street, New York.

THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION announces an examination on February 8, 1911, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of head nurse (operating—female) at \$480 per annum, together with board, quarters, and laundry, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they may occur at that hospital, unless it shall be decided in the interest of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Women only will be admitted to this examination. As the Commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the needs of the service in this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below: anatomy and physiology, hygiene of the sick room, general nursing, surgical nursing, obstetrical nursing, experience in nursing.

Applicants will be required to show that they are graduates of recognized schools for trained nurses, which require a residence of at least two years in a hospital giving thorough practical and theoretical training. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Applicants should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its mid-winter meeting in Howe Hall, on January 12, Miss Riddle, president, in the chair. A large attendance and the large number taking part in the discussion made it a profitable and enjoyable occasion. Miss Riddle spoke on Standards for Nurse Registration. A very able paper on The Life and Work of Isabel Hampton Robb was given by Amy P. Miller. The members were much disappointed at not receiving a paper on The Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund from Miss Nutting, but were glad to hear Miss Parsons, who spoke and read extracts from an editorial in a copy of *The Nurses' Journal of the Pacific Coast*, on that subject. It was voted to contribute five hundred dollars to the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund. By vote of the association, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to consider the advisability of establishing a sick relief fund. This committee is to report at the next meeting. Ninety-eight nurses have been elected to membership since the annual meeting last June. Refreshments were served.

KATHARINE J. NOLAND, class of 1905, Boston City Hospital, and member of the Boston Nurses' Club, has returned to her home in Fairhaven after a serious operation at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford. For some time Miss Noland's life was despaired of, but she is now well on the road to recovery.

MARY L. COLE, graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has gone to Santa Barbara, California, to take charge of the district nursing and a dispensary. For the past five years Miss Cole held the position of head nurse at the Stillman Infirmary, Cambridge.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford.—THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held a meeting January 10, at the Cosmos Club. The president, Hannah Russell, R.N., presided; Minnie Hollis, R.N., was appointed secretary, *pro tem*. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. Voted that the president appoint a membership committee to assist the treasurer in looking up members who are in arrears for dues, and revising the membership roll. After a discussion in regard to interesting the younger graduates in the Alumnae Association, it was voted that Isabelle Shannon, R.N., speak to the graduating class in behalf of the association. After the business meeting adjourned, Miss Shannon read an interesting and instructive paper, relating her experience in nursing infantile paralysis. Dainty refreshments were provided and served by Miss Shannon, it being customary for individual nurses to assume this responsibility.

NEW YORK

NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION desiring to hear papers on any special subject presented at the next annual meeting, will kindly send suggestions to the president.

M. LOUISE TWISS, R.N.,

419 West 144th Street, New York.

GRACE KNIGHT SCHENCK, R.N., secretary of the state association, who has not been well for some time, was operated upon recently for appendicitis, and is gaining. In consequence of Mrs. Schenck's illness, the mailing list of the association was delayed somewhat in reaching the chairman of the nominating committee, and the blanks were two weeks late in being sent out. Extension

of time until April 15 will be made for their return. The vacancy on the Board of Examiners has not yet been filled by the Board of Regents.

CLAUSE 79 OF THE PAGE LAW has been declared unconstitutional, and medical examination of convicted prostitutes has been discontinued. The remainder of the Page law, which was beneficial, remains in force.

THE STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER, Eugene H. Porter, has appointed Dr. H. L. Wheeler and Dr. W. A. White as state dental consultants and lecturers on oral hygiene. Their duties will consist in giving public lectures on oral hygiene, prevention and treatment of diseased and decayed teeth, to consult with health boards and school boards with reference to the inspection of the mouths of school children, and the establishing of dental clinics.

THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX will hold regular meetings on February 13 and March 13, at 4.30 P.M. at the Nurses' Club, 54 East 34th Street.

ST. BARNABAS' GUILD FOR NURSES has cards out for Mondays during February and March, from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, at the Central Club for Nurses. The Guild held its second special Christmas service at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on January 8. Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., Bishop of New York, presided, and addresses were made by Rt. Rev. Arthur Lloyd, D.D., General Secretary of the Board of Missions, the Rev. Gabriel Reid Maguire, from the African mission field, and Dr. William Hanna Thompson. A special musical programme was given.

RESIDENTS OF THE NURSES' CLUB made many little children happy at Christmas time. On Christmas Eve, a children's party was given with a tree, carols, games, and refreshments for twenty-seven children. A few days after Christmas, about twenty more were entertained. Among those making addresses at the Sunday evening song service at the Club during January were Bishop Lloyd, of the Episcopal Board of Missions; Michi Kawai of Japan, who is connected with the Princess Suti school of Tokio, and who spoke on association work in Japan; Mrs. Hotori, who is taking graduate work at Bellevue, and who spoke on her experiences as a nurse in the China-Japan and the Russia-Japan wars, and also on the nursing situation in Japan. On February 26, Mr. Betticher, of Alaska, will speak.

THE BELLEVUE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION has been presented with the sum of \$10,000 by Miss Alice Ketteltas in memory of her two brothers who, during very long illnesses, were nursed by members of the association. The interest of this fund is to be used yearly for the benefit of sick members.

OSBORN HALL, the new Bellevue Club House, will soon after the new year be ready for occupancy. Rooms will be rented for from \$15 to \$20 a month. Several pleasant rooms will be reserved for transients and, in addition to the dining-room, there will be a large restaurant open to physicians and social workers connected with the hospital and the Department of Public Charities. The laundry has been equipped with all the latest machinery and has facilities for undertaking a large outside service in addition to the work of the hall. The old street number, 426 East 26th Street, so familiar to many classes of nurses, is to be retained, although "Brother George's" and the "Coffee House" were both demolished to make room for the new building.

AMY POPE, well known through her books on Dietetics and Practical Nursing, is leaving her position at Bellevue to take further training at Teachers College with a view to preparing herself for nurse instruction.

THE NEW YORK POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL received \$1400 from the theatrical performance given under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary, in December.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the American Medical Association is giving a course of lectures in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43rd Street, on alternate Wednesday evenings at 8.15 and Thursday afternoons at 3.15. The subjects for February are: Wednesday evening, February 1, "Insect-borne and Water-borne Diseases," by Drs. Woods Hutchinson and Miriam Bitting Kennedy. Thursday afternoon, the 9th, "Pure Milk and Infant Hygiene," Drs. Henry Dwight Chapin, Ernest J. Lederle, and Jocelyn V. V. Manning. Wednesday, the 15th, "Public Hygiene," Drs. John J. Cronin, Jane E. Robbins, Henry deB. Parsons, John Winters Brannan, and S. Adolphus Knopf. Thursday, the 23d, "The Health of the School Child," Drs. S. Josephine Baker, Eli Long, Henry C. Ferris, and Belle J. Macdonald.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES given at 5 P.M. on Mondays in the Horace Mann Auditorium of Teachers College, will be continued during February.

PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES will be given at the Museum of Natural History on Saturday evenings at 8.15 during February. On the 4th, "Tuberculosis," Dr. Livingstone Farrand; 11th, "Social Problem of Tuberculosis and Method of Treatment," Dr. James Alexander Miller; 18th, "Water Pollution and Water Purification," Dr. C. E. A. Winslow; 25th, "Housing and Health," Mr. Lawrence Veiller.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION will hold its fifth congress in the Academy of Medicine, on February 2, 3, and 4, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick presiding.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT of the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, including the night camp for men, is to receive \$2050 as a result of a bridge tournament given at the Plaza during December.

Brooklyn.—THE NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL will hold its February meeting on the 8th of the month at the residence of Mrs. Hamilton, 441½ Classon Avenue. *The Seney Journal* for December contains good articles on Florence Nightingale and interesting news items.

Rochester.—THE MONROE COUNTY REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held an open meeting on January 16 to which all nurses in the city were invited. Miss McIsaac, interstate secretary, made an inspiring address.

Buffalo.—THE RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE COMMITTEE was organized at a meeting held on December 12. The members are Margaret Bruce, chairman, Nettie Smith, secretary, Rye Morley, Anna L. Alline, A. F. Lindsay, Elizabeth Ind, Miss Kennedy, Isabelle Shaw. Miss Kennedy's home, at 1106 Main Street, was chosen as the enrolment station. Meetings will be held the first Tuesday in each month.

Hospital Topics, issued by the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital, gives, in its Christmas issue, many pleasant Christmas articles and verses. It reports the occupation of the new nurses' home, and the recovery, from illness of long duration, of Mabel Ja. [unclear], who has been doing tuberculosis work in the city.

NEW JERSEY

OPEN MEETINGS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION were held in Newark on January 21, afternoon and evening, at which Miss McIsaac, interstate secretary, was the speaker.

PENNSYLVANIA

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTRATION OF NURSES has granted registration to 383 nurses since its last report: from Pennsylvania, 356; England, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 1; New Jersey, 3; New York, 10; Ohio, 4; Wisconsin, 1; Washington, D. C., 1; West Virginia, 3.

Philadelphia.—THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB FOR GRADUATE NURSES' purpose is to gather into its membership all nurses who have a sincere interest in the betterment of the profession. It seeks to provide for them in a well-equipped social club—a convenient meeting place and a natural point of personal contact; to encourage among them co-operation; to provide a platform from which physicians and nurses of prominence in the profession and others may speak to nurses on questions concerning the profession and subjects of general interest; to provide a directory from which the public can be supplied with efficient nurses without charge, and, finally, to supply aid to the aged and infirm nurses. By these means the club looks forward to inspiring activity and maintaining interest among its members, to the promotion of co-operation, and the increase of knowledge, not only among its members but in the profession at large, and by so doing take its place as a power for good in the community. Every Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 a "Kaffee Klatsch," at the Club House, 922 Spruce Street. Members and friends are invited. A charge of ten cents will be made. The club will give a Valentine Party, February 14, at the Club House. All nurses are invited to come and bring their friends.

Punxsutawney.—ADRIAN HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its semi-annual meeting at the hospital on January 4, nine members being present. Four new members were received, making a total membership of forty-eight. After the transaction of business, luncheon was served to the senior nurses in training and a social hour was enjoyed by all. The next meeting will be held at Jefferson Park, the first Wednesday in July.

McKeesport.—THE MCKEESPORT HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its annual commencement on the evening of September 29, in the hospital. Addresses were given to the seven graduates by Hon. J. J. Miller, Dr. H. S. Arthur, and Mr. E. P. Douglass, who presented the diplomas and school pins. An informal reception followed.

Wilkesbarre.—THE WILKESBARRE CITY HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ held a meeting at the nurses' home on January 9 with a large attendance. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: president, Mrs. E. R. Roderick; vice-presidents, Miss Schofield, Mrs. J. E. Schiefly; treasurer, Mrs. J. I. Roe; secretary, Helen Forbes, 516 South River Street. The business meeting was followed by tea.

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville.—THE CHARLOTTESVILLE NURSES' ASSOCIATION met at the University of Virginia Hospital on December 13. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, M. J. Hurdley; vice-president, Mrs. Harris; secretary and treasurer, Miss Allen; Working Committee, Misses M. Fletcher, Appleson, Sample, Nottingham, Anderson, Bragg; Register Committee, Misses Fletcher, Anderson, Nottingham. Miss Hurdley read a letter of thanks from the Sarah Lee Hospital nurses for the hospitality shown them during their visit to Charlottesville on December 7, when the State Board met.

The association had obtained permission for the examinations to be given in Madison Hall, and with the able help of Dr. Stephen H. Watts, gave a beautiful luncheon to the nurses in the basement of the hall. Thirty-nine took the examinations, seven being from Charlottesville. The problem of raising the association's share of ten dollars a month for the district nurse was discussed. The district nurse finishes her first year on February 15. It has been a most successful year, and it is hoped that Mrs. Harris will fill the position next year, as she is a most capable woman as well as nurse. A small contribution toward the Robb Educational Fund was discussed. The association is most anxious to help.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.—THE NATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES at a recent meeting passed resolutions of regret on account of the resignation of Marion M. Little, who for the past seven years has been superintendent of that institution. Miss Little, with her assistant, Miss Johnson, resigned to accept similar positions at Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte.—THE CHARLOTTE SANITARIUM in 1910 graduated its second class—twelve nurses.

KENTUCKY

Louisville.—THE JEFFERSON COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' CLUB held its annual meeting on January 9 at the Flower mission rooms. The following officers were elected: president, Elizabeth Robertson; vice-president, Annie E. Rece; recording secretary, Margory Cameron; corresponding secretary, Matilda Steilberg, 2227 Magazine Street; treasurer, Mary Alexander. Chairman of standing committees,—Membership, Mary C. Very; Programme, Emma Isaacs; Sick Benefit, Miss L. Weissinger; Entertainment, Katharine Arnold; representative to the Emergency Club, Mrs. Tom Telford. The meeting was well attended, the annual reports of the various committees were read and of the central registry, which reported nearly 2000 calls for nurses during the year. The next meeting will be held on Monday, February 6.

OHIO

Cincinnati.—THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting at the hospital on December 2, Miss Florence Williams presiding. After the disposal of business, an interesting article sent by Miss Fielding was read by Miss R. Ardill. The members welcomed letters from Miss I. Ardill, Ireland, and from Miss Eccleston, Idaho. Dr. Sidney Lange gave an instructive lecture on The X-ray. On January 6, after the disposal of business, Miss H. Sanders of the Visiting Nurse Association gave an interesting paper on "A Nurse in the General Clinic." The treasurer of the sick benefit fund reported an increase of membership. The next meeting will be held on February 3.

Akron.—MARY E. GLADWIN, who has held positions as superintendent of nurses at Beverly, Mass., and at the Woman's Hospital, New York City, is doing social welfare work in connection with the largest rubber factory in the world, located here.

Dayton.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF DAYTON AND VICINITY held its Christmas meeting on December 21 in the reception rooms of the

Nurses' Memorial Home of the Miami Valley Hospital. After a short business meeting, the time was given up to music and the reading of a Christmas story, followed by refreshments and a social hour.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held a meeting on December 28, 1910, at 3 P.M., at the Johnston Emergency Hospital. There were present: Helen W. Kelly, Mabel C. Bradshaw, Helen Moore, Susie Rowan, Maud G. Tompkins, Mina Newhouse, Regine White, Stella S. Mathews. President called meeting to order. It was agreed that the annual membership dues should be paid from February to February. Applicants admitted between February 1 and August 1, will pay the entire annual dues of \$5.00 to February 1 of the next year. Applicants admitted between August 1 and February 1, will pay one-half of the annual dues. The initiation fee of \$3.00 is to be paid in each case. This arrangement is necessary to secure uniform time to order the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. The JOURNAL subscription of applicants admitted between February and August will cover the entire year, and the applicants admitted between August and February, half a year; thus getting the annual JOURNAL subscriptions of all members to expire at the same time. Nominations for national officers were made. Four applications were presented by the secretary to this board. After discussion they were turned over to the chairman of the Credential Committee. A few bills for printing and stenographic work were allowed. The directors arranged for a luncheon at the Woman's Exchange for Miss McIsaac, January 3, at 12.30. Meeting adjourned.

REGINE WHITE,

Secretary.

THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its regular monthly meeting January 3, 1911, at 2.30 P.M., in the Athenæum. Helen W. Kelly presided.

Isabel McIsaac, interstate secretary, was the speaker on the occasion. She endeared herself to all the nurses present. As individuals we think of the high professional ideals, and frequently despair in our efforts to settle difficult problems. However, after listening to Miss McIsaac, one feels the immediate benefit of her wholesome talk along the constructive lines of our professional standards. She awakens ambition in the individual listener to whom the many open avenues for work appear easier to enter because of her inspiring words.

After a rising vote of thanks to Miss McIsaac, the meeting proceeded with the following business: A motion was made by Miss Mathews and seconded by Miss Isermann, that this association vote the sum of fifty (\$50.00) dollars toward the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund. Motion carried.

The question to amend the constitution to reduce the quorum necessary to transact business was fully discussed and agreed upon. It was moved by Miss Maher and seconded by Miss Tompkins that the quorum to transact business should be amended from thirty to twenty. It was moved by Miss White and seconded by Miss Mathews that the above amendment be amended to read eighteen instead of twenty. Motion carried. Original motion carried as amended. The question to amend the constitution to reduce the quorum necessary to transact business to eighteen will be voted upon at the next regular meeting of the association.

It was moved by Miss Tompkins and seconded by Miss Newhouse that the

association appropriate twenty-five dollars as annual dues for membership in the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade, and that a monthly copy of *The Crusader* be asked for to be mailed to the secretary of this association, to be kept on file. Motion carried.

The Chair appointed Miss Maud Tompkins chairman of a committee to collect for the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund.

It was decided that the position to tour the state be opened to applicants among members of the association.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

REGINE WHITE, Secretary.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis.—THE HENNEPIN COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a regular meeting at the club on January 11, at which it was decided to change the name of the association to Hennepin County Registered Nurses' Association, and hereafter registered nurses only will be admitted to membership. At the close of the business meeting Bertha Merrill, R.N., read a very interesting paper on "The Entertainment of Convalescing Children." The attendance was unusually large, considering the very busy season.

ILLINOIS

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS reports that twenty-three graduates took the first state examination for registration, held on January 11 and 12. The small number is probably due to the fact that most nurses took advantage of registering under the waiver which expired last July. The set of questions has been sent to the JOURNAL for publication and will appear in the March number.

Chicago.—THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, on January 4. After the president's address and reports and election of officers, the following addresses were given: "The Relation of the Visiting Nurse to the Settlement Work," Dr. Rachele S. Yarros; "The Visiting Nurse in the Municipality," Dr. William A. Evans; "The Personal Note in Social Service," Dr. William P. Merrill.

ISABEL LAUVER, class of 1883, Illinois Training School, has resigned her position as matron of the Crane Day Nursery to fill a similar one with the Children's Home and Aid Society in Evanston. Edith Herriman has resigned her position in the Ancon Hospital, Panama, to become superintendent of nurses at the National Military Home Hospital, Kansas. Miss K. Jamieson is spending three months in South America. Helen Biggert is taking graduate work at Bellevue, and is succeeded as head nurse of Ward 5, County Hospital, by Ella Rahtge. Eliza Rogerson, class of 1901, who has been doing private nursing in San Francisco, has returned to San Antonio, Texas, where she was formerly at work. Marie Peterson has gone to La Crosse, Wisconsin, to establish visiting nurse work.

LILLA F. PICKHARDT, superintendent of nurses at Augustana Hospital, is away on leave of absence and is at her home in southern California where she is gaining in health.

WASHINGTON

Seattle.—THE KING COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held a regular meeting on January 3 in Assembly Hall, Henry Building, Mrs. A. G. Green presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and

approved, business was suspended that the members might listen to an address by Dr. J. E. Crichton on "Why Nurses Should Be Sanitarians." He urged nurses to co-operate in spreading useful knowledge regarding domestic hygiene and sanitation, and so help in the preservation of the health of the public. He said that nurses who were of the greatest aid in this way were those who would eventually stand highest in their profession for proficiency. Reports were read by the treasurer, the registrar, and the nurses who had been selling Red Cross seals. The following motion was carried: "That we as graduate nurses wish to highly endorse the efforts of the Commissioner of Health, Dr. J. E. Crichton, in enforcing the ordinance prohibiting persons from expectorating on the streets or in public places, and feel that everything possible should be done to discourage this dangerous habit." A report of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs was read by Mrs. Hawley, showing an earnest desire on the part of the Seattle women to better conditions existing in this city at present and to endorse all movements, legislative or otherwise, for the good of the community. A suggestion was made by Miss Durkin that the nurses who could, should attend the pre-legislative institute, as the women of Washington are now eligible to vote and should become acquainted with the duties of citizens. Mrs. Green notified the members of a course of lessons on parliamentary law being given by Rev. M. A. Matthews at the First Presbyterian Church, every other Friday afternoon, at 3.30. A public health committee was appointed by the chairman: Mrs. A. W. Hawley, chairman, Mrs. Newton, Miss Record. Owing to the press of many duties Mrs. Hawley begged to be excused from this office. The matter will be voted upon at the February meeting. The meeting was adjourned until February 6.

(No name of state or city given)

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ held a special meeting at the hospital the latter part of December. The following officers were elected: president, M. V. Swearingen; vice-president, Mrs. M. M. Baker; secretary, Mrs. A. Fueller; treasurer, O. McWilliams; social committee, Misses H. Elder, N. Hay, B. Walters; press committee, Misses J. Steele, C. Steuer. Regular meetings will be held the first Monday of each month at the hospital at 8 P.M.

BIRTHS

At Russell, Iowa, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Robb, a daughter. Mrs. Robb was Nellie Masters, class of 1904, Illinois Training School.

ON August 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Eaton, a son. Mrs. Eaton was Agnes B. Johnston, class of 1900, Virginia Hospital, Richmond, Va.

ON May 18, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Andrews, a son, William Albert, Jr. Mrs. Andrews was Cleopatra Strickland, class of 1906, Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C.

ON August 17, to Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Deming, a daughter, Alice Fitz Hugh. Mrs. Deming was Alice Fitz Hugh, class of 1904, Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.

ON October 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Matthews, a daughter, Alice Virginia. Mrs. Matthews was Edna Gottlieb, class of 1904, Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.

ON December 11, at Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. Rickmeyer, a son. Mrs. Rickmeyer was Ethel Christopher, class of 1909, Jamaica Hospital Training School.

ON September 16, at Goldfield, Nevada, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McClune Johnstone, a son, Sidney Rainsberry Johnstone. Mrs. Johnstone was a member of the class of 1899, Springfield Hospital Training School, Springfield, Mass.

MARRIAGES

ON December 24, in Toronto, Canada, Jessie Scarth to Kenneth Alexander Mackenzie.

ON October 26, at Paraiso, Canal Zone, Adda Henneigh, class of 1908, Adrian Hospital, to Albert Chambers.

ANNA NOHL, graduate of the Illinois Training School, to A. W. Wern. Mr. and Mrs. Wern will live in Los Angeles.

ON January 4, Elizabeth Andress, class of 1910, Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses, Cleveland, to Edward Hill.

ON December 29, at Tampa, Florida, Alice B. Tawney to John F. Reid. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will live at the Savoy Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

ON January 3, Evelyn Michael, former night supervisor of the Ensworth Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., to F. J. Farwell, M.D., of Unidella, Nebraska.

ON January 3, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mamie Katherine Smith, class of 1908, Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses, to Elmer E. Kepner, M.D.

ON August 6, in St. Matthew's Church, Fairbanks, Alaska, Isabel M. Emberly, for a number of years an earnest worker in the Alaska hospitals, to Roy C. Hall.

ON January 3, at Winamac, Indiana, Ada Venard, class of 1906, Illinois Training School, to Lewis Jonathan McCay. Mr. and Mrs. McCay will live in Logansport.

ON December 31, 1910, at Port Huron, Michigan, Anna Helena Draper, class of 1907, Lakeside Hospital Training School for Nurses, Cleveland, to Harry Bailey Parker.

IN August, Florence L. Stultz, class of 1908, Adrian Hospital, former night superintendent of the Clearfield (Pa.) Hospital, to Earl W. Cross, M.D., of Curtisville, Pa.

ON January 3, at St. Joseph, Mo., Lue Frances Arnold, class of 1904, Ensworth Hospital, to Albert Charles Hoffman. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will live in Oregon, Mo.

ON November 22, at Brookline, Mass., Margaret F. Donahoe, class of 1902, Massachusetts General Hospital, late superintendent of nurses at the Philadelphia Hospital, to James P. McNichol.

ON November 10, in New York City, Florence Irene Brumbaugh, class of 1905, Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, Pa., to Frank Raymond Crow. Mr. and Mrs. Crow will live in Uniontown, Pa.

ON October 1, 1910, Julia N. Pratt, class of 1900, Arnot Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira, N. Y., to Sydney Seymour Alvin, of the University of Minnesota College of Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin will live in Minneapolis.

DEATHS

ON January 1, at the Homœopathic Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., Bertha E. Bailey, class of 1908, of the Homœopathic Hospital. Miss Bailey contracted typhoid fever while caring for a patient and died after a brief illness, the severity of which was to a great extent due to her bravely waiting until the patient was out of danger before giving up. The members of the alumnæ association of the school feel that they have lost a valued friend and loyal member.

BOOK REVIEWS



IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS FOR NURSES, WITH OTHER ADDRESSES ON NURSING SUBJECTS. By Isabel Hampton Robb. E. C. Koeckert, 715 Rose Building, Cleveland.

This volume, appearing as it does after the death of the author, commands a melancholy interest for all Mrs. Robb's friends. The matter is not new; in a prefatory note the fact is stated that "in response to many requests" she has "brought together in book form several of the articles written on nursing subjects, with particular reference to those dealing with the three years' course of training." The papers cover a period of thirteen years and number fifteen; they were given by Mrs. Robb on various occasions, beginning with the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, held in Chicago during the World's Fair of 1893.

One notes with wonder how unchanged in a world of swift-moving changes, Mrs. Robb's teaching rests. Her methods have not been superseded; indeed, while many have joined her in theory, there are but few schools that have come up to the minimum which she regarded as imperative. Away back in 1893, which is a remote date when one regards the nursing system as a whole, she made her plea for the three years' course with an eight-hour day. All right thinking people agree that this is a most reasonable demand; but how many hospital boards or training school boards have adopted the standard? That it will arrive, no one can doubt; for Mrs. Robb prophesied unerringly; her plans matured without mishap, and, "No work begun shall ever pause for death." So, whether it be the three years' course, preliminary training, or whichever of the reform measures Mrs. Robb set going, one feels confident of their eventual working out.

MASSAGE MOVEMENTS, Including the Nauheim Exercises. Price, 1 shilling. The Scientific Press, Ltd., 28-29 Southampton St., Strand, London.

This is a little booklet of tiny proportions but purporting to carry between its small covers of limp blue linen the essentials of the practice of massage, the Nauheim exercises, and a brief review of anatomy, in so

far as it is necessary for the masseuse to comprehend it, and including the bones, some of the nerves, and muscles of the human body. The book is intended to make straight the crooked path of the unlearned among words derived from the Latin, Greek, or modern foreign languages; the pronunciation of each word in this order being given in italics immediately after the word itself and preceding its meaning—not in a glossary at the end, but wherever it occurs throughout the book. To some the book will seem to have been lost, strayed, or stolen from the kindergarten department, which would seem to be its proper place, but there are others, of insular education, or perhaps the victims of a treacherous memory, who will find in this small blue book just the friend in need they so often require to help them over a difficulty. Bound in blue linen covers, and of a size to slip in an apron pocket, it can at least claim to be in no one's way until it is needed.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES. By Harold Burrows, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., Late Assistant Surgeon to the Seaman's Hospital and to the Bolingbroke Hospital; Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital. 1s. 6d. net. The Scientific Press, Ltd.

The second edition of this work, enlarged and revised. It is designed to assist in the arrangements for surgical operations. It consists of lists of instruments needed for all the major operations, and is illustrated so that, though the text might be unintelligible to the person preparing for the occasion, he could not fail to find and arrange the articles necessary. There are directions for preparing for operation in remote places, where it may be impossible to obtain all the apparatus usually considered necessary. It is hard to imagine a nurse under such circumstances turning to a book to conquer the emergency, but if ever such there is, she may find what she seeks in this book.

OBSTETRICAL NURSING FOR NURSES AND STUDENTS. By Henry Enos Tuley, A.B., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Medical Department, University of Louisville; Visiting Obstetrician and Lecturer on Obstetrics to Training School for Nurses, John M. Norton Memorial Infirmary and the Louisville City Hospital; Member Sloane Maternity Alumni; Ex-Secretary and Chairman Section on Diseases of Children, etc. John P. Morton Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

This is a second edition. The book was written primarily for the nurses of the John M. Norton Memorial Infirmary, from notes used for lectures to the nurses in training in that school. While the text is much less than either Dr. Lee's or Dr. Cooke's books give us, the matter is essen-

tially the same, and no branch of the subject is neglected. The book follows the usual outline from the anatomy of the female generative organs; through the physiology of the same; the course of pregnancy; the process of labor; the care of the patient during the lying-in period; the care of the infant; operative obstetrics and complications; and the usual advice and counsel to the expectant mother. The book is particularly adapted to the obstetrical nurse in cities where women still remain in their own homes in preference to entering an obstetrical hospital for confinement. It may be said to be addressed to the nurse in the home, rather than to the nurse in an institution.

HOW TO COOK FOR THE SICK AND CONVALESCENT. By Helena V. Sachse.

Price, \$1.25. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

It is ten years since the first edition of Miss Helena V. Sachse's book on sickroom cookery and dietetics first made its appearance. In its present form it comes to us after being three times revised, and with each revision and rewriting it has increased in value and in the convenience with which the contents are arranged. The present fourth edition contains a classification of recipes for ready reference with the highly nitrogenous foods marked by an asterisk, and those which may be sweetened by saccharin or levulose by a dagger, thus greatly increasing the facility in making up a menu in such diseases as require the one or the other.

FEVER NURSING. By J. C. Wilson, A.M., M.D., Author of "A Treatise on Continued Fevers," Visiting Physician to the Hospital of the Jefferson Medical College and to the Pennsylvania Hospital; Physician to the German Hospital, Philadelphia, etc. Fifth Edition. Price, \$1.00. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

This book, so well and so favorably known by nurses, needs no introduction, as an earlier edition was reviewed in these pages not long ago. It is pleasant to find the author taking note of changes and advancement in fever nursing, and promptly bringing his book up to the latest standards. Dr. Wilson has many friends in the nursing profession, and his book will not lack a hearty welcome.

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